The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2711. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Eight Days from London to New-York.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE AT QUEBEC.

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

Successful Landing of Garibaldi in Sicily.

Universal Uprising and Panic in the Neapolitan Dominions.

Russia Renewing her Designs Upon Turkey.

Precarious State of Relations Between France and England.

The Claims of Heenan to the Championship of the World Virtually Admitted.

DEATH OF REV. THEODORE PARKER.

Commercial and Financial News.

The steamship *Palestine*, from Liverpool at 2½ P. M. of the 16th, *via* Queenstown 17th inst., arrived at Quebec at a late hour last evening.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool on the 19th, stopping at Queenstown on the 20th, arrived at Halifax yesterday in the afternoon.

The steamship *Glasgow* sailed for New-York direct, simultaneously with the *Palestine*.

The steamship *Vigo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 14th.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 14th, and at Liverpool at 1 o'clock, P. M., of the 15th.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 15th.

The steamship *Australasian*, from Portland, arrived at Queenstown at 9.30 A. M., of the 16th, and the United States Mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New York, arrived at Southampton about an hour later.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 20th.

The political and general news by the *Palestine* and the *Arabia* is of the highest interest.

The death of THEODORE PARKER, which occurred at Florence on the 10th, will be universally lamented.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Landing of Garibaldi in Sicily—His Abandoned Vessels Seized and Sunk by Neapolitan Frigates—Success of the Insurrection—Terrors of Bomba, Jr.

A Vienna telegram of the 14th states on reliable information that part of GARIBALDI's expedition disembarked at Marsala on the 11th from two vessels. The Royal ships were obliged to cease firing during two hours, being, it is asserted, prevented by English steamers. The firing could not be resumed until the English officers had returned from the shore to their vessels. The volunteers who landed were fighting with the Royal troops at the moment of the mail's departure.

An official dispatch of the 13th, from Naples, says the firing of two Neapolitan frigates off Marsala killed several filibusters. As regards the two vessels in which they arrived, the *Lombardo* was sunk, and the *Piedemonte* has been captured. The Royal troops marched to meet those who disembarked.

Other dispatches confirm the news of the disembarkation of GARIBALDI, and of the capture of the steamer *Piedemonte* and destruction of the *Lombardo*.

A Turin paper publishes a letter of GARIBALDI to M. ROBALT, excusing himself for having taken the steamers *Piedmonte* and *Lombarda*, on the ground that it was done in the interests of the national cause. These steamers were forcibly taken possession of, not chartered by GARIBALDI's followers.

The Turin journals publish a proclamation of GARIBALDI to the Italians. GARIBALDI calls upon the inhabitants of the Marshes, Umbria and Sabina, and the Neapolitans, to revolt, in order to divide the forces of the enemy.

Another proclamation addressed to the Romans recalls the insurrection of 1849, and urges the Romans to act like their brethren who fell in defending Rome.

Col. MEDICI, the friend of GARIBALDI, at Meno, (Genoa?) was forwarding the preparations for a second expedition. Six thousand volunteers were already enrolled.

It was asserted that the numerous diplomatic representations made to Piedmont would decide the Government to prevent the departure of the second expedition.

Great agitation prevailed at Naples.

A Palermo dispatch of the 13th states that, in five churches, at the termination of mass, shouts of "Italy forever!" "Liberty forever!" &c., were raised. In the evening the populace, to the number of ten thousand, assembled on the promenade. The police were unable to disperse them, and troops were summoned, who fired on the people, killing four and wounding ten. Several were arrested.

A Turin dispatch states that, during the landing at Marsala, four persons were killed. The arms and ammunition were disembarked. Other arms coming from the Levant were landed several days before on the Southern coast.

The Governor of Sicily had issued a proclamation prohibiting the carrying or detention of arms.

The French Minister at Naples had asked for four ships-of-war, and the vessels had been sent.

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS.

Intelligence relative to GARIBALDI's expedition is still meagre and conflicting, but the reports generally concur in stating that he was making good progress. Some say he had captured the most important positions in Sicily except Messina and Palermo.

After his landing at Marsala the Neapolitan war vessels bombarded that town without a warning, and the British vessels interposed for the protection of English residents.

The important announcement was made, *viâ* Madrid, that the King of Naples had applied for foreign intervention.

Among other questionable rumors was one that a treaty, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between Naples, Rome, Austria, and all the deposed Italian sovereigns.

The latest accounts from Naples represent the utmost consternation there. The troops were dispirited. Tumultuous manifestations were taking place, the Royal family packing up their jewels and valuables, and other strong indications that a great insurrection was looked for at any moment. At the latest dates GARIBALDI's forces were moving on Palermo.

LONDON, Thursday, May 17.

The *Times* has received the following important dispatch from Naples:

"The state of affairs is precarious; the King has requested foreign interference."

PARIS, Thursday, May 17.

The *Paye* (semi-official) contains the following confirmation of GARIBALDI's success:

"The accounts from Italy announce that GARIBALDI's expedition developed itself with extraordinary rapidity. At present success appears beyond question. GARIBALDI was concentrating the scattered limbs of insurrection, and it was asserted that he had captured the most important positions on the island. From other intelligence it appears that a portion of GARIBALDI's expedition landed in Calabria, and that the insurrection was threatening Naples."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Resumption of the Designs of the Czar upon the Ottoman Empire.

The attitude of Russia towards Turkey was attracting much attention, and regarded as decidedly menacing.

The St. Petersburg *Telegraph* states that the principal foreign Ministers, excepting the Turkish, were recently convoked by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who declared that the position of the Christians in Turkey had become so intolerable that Russia was on the point of addressing strong representations to the Porte in their favor, and hoped to obtain the support of other Powers.

The London *Times* says that Russia is meditating a second Menschikoff Mission, and that England, while laboring to advance the interests of Christians, cannot forget that she is pledged to advance the interests of the Ottoman State.

The journey of M. DE BRUDENNE to Paris, to replace KISSELEFF, the Russian Ambassador, has brought about an understanding between France and Russia. Russia is said to have collectected at Nicholaeff a great number of transports and merchant steamers.

The Austrian Government has stated that the British Ambassador to Russia, on receipt of GORTSCHAKOFF's communication relative to Turkey, lodged a formal protest against it; but this was not so. He only received the communication under reserve, by stating that he intended to refer it to his Government for instructions on the matter. A later dispatch says that England would not interpose.

The French fleet was about to sail for the Levant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

TWO BELTS TO BE AWARDED TO THE TWO COMBATANTS—THE OLD BELT LAID UP IN ORDINARY—SAYERS RETIRES FROM THE PRIZE RING.

Bell's Life of the 19th inst. announces that a meeting took place between SAYERS and HEENAN, at that office, yesterday, to discuss the means of terminating the dispute between them, and as to the possession of the champion's belt. It was ultimately agreed that two new belts, exact counterparts of the one so much coveted, should be made, the money for the purpose to be raised by public subscription. Each of the candidates is to head the list for that held by his opponent. The old belt will remain in the possession of the proprietor of *Bell's Life*, to be fought for by whoever may aspire to the honor of wearing it.

SAYERS has engaged to retire from the Ring.

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th, the Marquis of NORMANBY moved for the production of all the correspondence with British representatives in Italy, relative to GARIBALDI's expedition.

The Government promised to produce the dispatches.

In the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE withdrew his measure relative to newspaper postage, on the plea that Sir ROWLAND HILL's health was such as to require six months' leave of absence.

Mr. CARDWELL stated that the attention of the Government had been called to the collection of money being made in Ireland for the use of the Pope, and to enlistment for the Papal army. Such proceedings were entirely irregular, and steps would be taken to check them.

In the House of Commons, on the 15th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that Lord COWLEY had received no information from the French Government that France would claim further territorial compensation if Sardinian territory was extended by the pending movements.

He also announced that Government had received information from St. Petersburg as to the state of affairs in Turkey, similar to what appeared under the head of "Russia and Turkey," but they had no information as to the concentration of a Russian army on the Pruth.

Lord LOVAINE moved for the correspondence between the Home Secretary and the Southeastern Railway Company with respect to the special train to the late fight for the championship. He severely denounced the conduct of the Company.

Lord PALMERSTON protested against the exaggerated observations of Lord LOVAINE with respect to the parties who witnessed the fight. Such matters were certainly matters of taste. He made a humorous and characteristic apology on behalf of those who regarded prize-fighting as a manly amusement, illustrative of the best qualities of the British race.

After some debate, during which several members protested against the police being called upon to keep the peace, whilst the Government in that House encouraged those who violated it, the subject dropped.

The British Government had issued a proclamation against enlistment for the Pope in Ireland, but declin to interferein the subscriptions for the Sicilian insurgents, the law officers of the Crown not regarding it as illegal.

PULLINGER, the defaulting cashier of the Union Bank, had been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

A defalcation on a small scale had been discovered against the cashier in HANKEY & Co.'s Bank, London, but no prosecution had taken place.

An influential deputation, headed by Mr. MILNER GIBSON, waited upon Lord PALMERSTON to lay before him the plans of a contemplated telegraph to America *viâ* Faro Island and Icelands, and solicit the Government to dispatch vessels to take soundings and make a survey of the route. Mr. CROSKEY and Col. SHAFFNER explained the nature of the project, and several Arctic navigators urged the importance of the survey. Lord PALMERSTON requested the full details in writing.

Public meetings had been held denouncing the Earl of DERBY's threatened opposition to the paper duty.

Sir CHARLES BARRY, the distinguished architect, is dead.

The English funds were very heavy under Continental politics, but there was more steadiness at the close.

FRANCE.

The Czar's brother, Grand Duke NICHOLAS, had arrived at Paris to visit NAPOLEON.

Count MONTEMOLIN and brother had also arrived at Paris.

The Bank of France returns, brought by the *Persia*, were erroneous—the bullion really decreased £56,000

The Government deposits' decrease is £1,600,000.

It is inferred from some of the Paris papers, that in the event of a Sicilian insurrection, leading to the extension of the Sardinian Kingdom, the Emperor will be likely to demand compensation by a fresh extension of French territory.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says an ominous correspondence has commenced between the Cabinets of London and Paris. Respecting this he says, "Matters seldom were in a more critical aspect," and asserts that France, Russia, Austria and Spain were leagued together.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* refers to the same subject. He says it is proposed that the two Governments set their faces against intervention, whether from Austria, Piedmont, or the Papal States, and let the Sicilians and Neapolitans fight it out. He says the relations between France and England require such gentle handling that the Government Press were notified to use no strong language against England.

The Paris Bourse was very flat and agitated. Rentes had declined to 69.90.

M. THOUVENEL had issued the following declaration for better preserving to the districts of Chablais and Faucigny the character of neutrality stipulated by article 92 of the final act of Vienna. France consents that said districts shall remain without the line of the French customs, and form a separate commercial scene under a special regulation.

The report that France had offered a pecuniary indemnity to Switzerland was unfounded.

Austria refuses to admit Piedmont to the proposed Conference, on the ground that CAVOUR had declared that Piedmont intended to take no part in the dispute between France and Switzerland resulting from the annexation.

There were vague and unauthentic rumors of a new French loan for military purposes.

The dispatch from Italy created a bewildering effect on the Paris Bourse amounting almost to a panic.

THE LATEST.

PARIS, Thursday, May 17.

The Paris Bourse had been greatly depressed, but closed firmer. Rentes 68f. 80c.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY.

THEODORE PARKER died at Florence on the 10th.

It was reported that LAMORICIERE had made a forward movement with the Papal troops, and that 5,000 Piedmontese troops had embarked from Genoa to check him.

It was positively asserted that the French army of Rome had received orders to evacuate that city.

It was said that the Sardinian Government had ordered the garrisons of Central Italy to march rapidly forward towards the Pontifical frontier.

There was a continued concentration of the Papal troops at Gubbio.

The King of Naples had subscribed 1,000,000 scudi to the Papal loan.

There was some excitement at Florence, owing to the appearance of placards in favor of the Grand Duke, and rumors of an intention to attempt the recovery of his power. The garrison had been reinforced, and the National Guard called out.

A portion of the clergy of Florence had refused to chant a *te deum* as ordered by the authorities.

SPAIN.

Gen. CONCHA had been elected President of the Spanish Senate and decorated with the Order of the Golden Fleece.

The Army of Africa entered Madrid, amid much enthusiasm.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Thursday, May 17.

A telegram from Pesth says an autograph letter from the Emperor will be published to-morrow, allowing constitutional superintendents to assemble a convention to discuss the question of sending deputies to the general conference and make propositions for a synod. A free choice of superintendents and curates is granted. The trials pending against Protestants are suspended.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies had passed the Government project for a war credit—315 against 21.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney, five days later, reports the suspension of the large and old-established houses of DAVID JONES & Co. and THOMPSON, SYMONDS & Co. Their liabilities are thought to amount to £250,000 Sterling. It was feared other houses would follow.

AFRICA.

Dates from the coast of Africa are to the 21st of April. Trade was brisk.

The American gun-boat *Mystic* had left Lagore for the South Coast with the mails.

The U. S. frigate *Constitution* was at Madeira on the 4th of May.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Post-office Deficiency Bill in the Senate.

ATTEMPT TO LIBERATE THADDEUS HYATT.

Interesting Debate in the House on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28.

THE JAPANESE.

The story of a Japanese improvement on Sharpe's rifle proves to be incorrect. It is only an imitation of an alteration made at SHARPE & Co.'s factory, and afterwards discarded by them as a failure.

The *Niagara* will be ready in about two weeks to start on her contemplated voyage to Japan.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Señor MATA reached here this morning from Baltimore, and found dispatches empowering him to agree to the proposed amendments to the Mexican Treaty if in his opinion not prejudicial to Mexican interests and to extend the time within which to exchange ratifications. It is understood further that the Senate Mexican Treaty will be finally acted upon this week with a fair prospect of its approval.

INDIAN RESERVES ON THE PLAINS.

The Interior Department has determined that lands lying between Independence and Santa Fé previously regarded as Indian land, are legally subject to settlement and preëmption, the Indian titles having been extinguished in 1809, 1817 and 1833. Subsequent occupation by Indians has only been by sufferance. This decision will open to settlement the finest body of land west of the Mississippi. The intercourse act has been improperly applied to this section of country.

MATRIMONIAL.

Capt. SCOTT, of the British army, is to be married to Madame BODISCO, widow of the late Russian Minister, to-morrow noon, in Georgetown. They leave at once for India where Capt. SCOTT's company is now located.

RETIREMENT OF MR. CRAIG, OF MISSOURI.

The report that Hon. JAMES CRAIG, of Missouri, failed to receive a renomination in consequence of his Douglas affinities is untrue. He positively declined reëlection.

THE LOBBY.

The lobby becomes desperate as the session draws to a close. The claim of E. K. COLLINS & Co. seems to constitute their strong hope.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Nothing of interest occurred to-day before the Covode Committee. It is understood that Mr. HASKIN will publish BUTTERWORTH's letters in a few days. ELWOOD FISHER will appear before the Committee again to-morrow, to make good with official documents his previous statements.

THE VANDERBILT CONTRACT.

Senator WILSON will move an amendment to-morrow to the Post-office Appropriation bill, limiting VANDERBILT's mail pay to the amount of postage on the mail matter transported, viz., $37,000.

THE REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

The Republican ratification meeting to-night goes off quietly and in good style, considering this is the first meeting of the kind ever held South of Mason & Dixon's line. Music, banners, gas-lights, etc., are all well arranged, and the speakers in good voice. Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURNE's speech elicited much applause. The Associated Press will furnish particulars.

ARMY NEWS.

Lieut. TILLINGHAST, First Artillery, is relieved from staff duties at Fort Moultrie, and will proceed without delay to the head-quarters of his regiment at Baltimore, and report to Col. IRVING for duty as Acting Adjutant.

Lieut. MERRILL, Second Dragoons, will proceed without delay, *viâ* Independence and Pawnee Fork, to join his Company now in field under Maj. SEDGWICK.

Maj. BABBITT, Assistant Quarter-Master, is assigned to duty at Fort Vancouver as principal Quarter-Master of that department. Capt. INGALLS, being relieved by Maj. BABBITT, will repair to Washington and settle his public accounts.

Leave of absence for six months is granted to Capt HILL, First Artillery, for the benefit of his health; three months to Assistant Surgeon CHARLES H. SMITH; six months to Lieut. SILL, Ordnance Department; four months to Lieut. PUTNAM, Topographical Corps; twelve months to Capt. LLEWELLYN, for the benefit of his health, with permission to go beyond the United States; sixty days to Lieut. HENRY WALKER, Sixth Infantry, with permission to apply for four months extension. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28.

In consequence of the accident to the *Niagara*, a new programme has to be made respecting the movements hence of the Japanese. They are anxious to return to their country at the earliest practicable period. To-day they are receiving visits from the Army and Navy officers, and their families and others. Their stay in the cities north of Washington will necessarily be limited to a few days, where they will not receive visitors to the extent they have in this city. Persons have come hither from distances of over 500 miles purposely to see them.

The Japanese Ambassadors, this morning, are busily engaged in making estimates of the comparative value of the coinage of the two countries, with a view to reciprocal circulation. The Commissioners are pressed with applications by citizens to exhibit the various appliances of the mechanic arts and scientific illustrations. The principal attractions to the Japanese, however, are the heavy mechanical operations, such as they have witnessed at the Navy-yard, the forging of heavy masses of iron, the working of machinery, etc. They will probably visit the Naval School, at Annapolis, on Friday, or shortly afterwards, but no time is definitely fixed as yet for their final departure from Washington. From 11 to 1 o'clock, to-day, they receive visits from the Army and Navy officers.

Hon. HENRY M. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, has been tendered by the President the office of Commissioner to adjust claims under the treaty with Paraguay.

The Republican ratification meeting in front of the City Hall was largely attended by persons of all parties. Speeches were made by Mayor B. B. FRENCH, Senators DOOLITTLE and WADE, and Representatives WASHBURN, of Maine, GROW and other Congressman. The intervals were enlivened with instrumental music. All the speakers were enthusiastic in their prediction of the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, the only question being their majorities. The resolutions ratified the Chicago nominations, expressed patriotism, embracing the whole Union, approved of the Republican Platform, and asserted that the Republican Party would, under all circumstances, bow to the majority of law, and adhere to all constitutional requirements.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28.

A large amount of routine business, of no general interest, was transacted.

A bill making appropriations to complete the geological surveys of Oregon and Washington was taken up and passed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) made a report from the Committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the Military Academy bill, which was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the contracts for the extension of the Patent Office.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) desired to offer the following resolution, and to say a few words by way of explanation:

Resolved, That in the execution of the order of the Senate for the imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT, the Sergeant at-Arms be authorized and directed to remove said HYATT from the common jail in the city and permit him to pass without restraint witnin the limits of the City of Washington.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) objected to the resolution and the debate, and the same lies over under the rule.

Mr. DIXON gave notice that he would call up the resolution to-morrow morning.

The Post-office Deficiency bill was taken up, and a discussion ensued in regard to the details of the bill.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) attacked the reduction of postage, and said it would be necessary to increase the rates.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) opposed this view, and cited statistics to show that the revenue had increased.

Mr. HAMMOND said the revenue had indeed increased, but the expenses had increased in a much larger proportion. The United States had not a concentrated population like England to justify low postage. The latter was a scheme of the newspaper editors of the large cities to secure a large circulation for their journals. It was a scheme to oppress the people of the rural districts for the benefit of the commercial and political interests.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) thought a large proportion of the deficiency resulted from the salaries paid the route agents and many unnecessary officials.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.)—If the Senator will be kind enough to name some of these supernumeraries, no doubt the Postmaster-General will be happy to avail himself of the information.

Mr. GRIMES thought something should be done to control the charges made by railroad companies, steamboats, etc., which were exhorbitant.

Further discussion ensued, in which Messrs. HAMMOND, YULEE, COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) and others, participated.

Mr. YULEE particularly defended the action of the Postmaster-General in curtailing the mail service on many routes.

Mr. COLLAMER contended that the discretion had been badly exercised by the Department.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) strongly opposed the House bill, as taking away the power from the Postmaster-General, which had belonged to him for sixty years, and inaugurating a system of extravagance. It was started by the Republican Party, and showed what its professions of economy were worth.

Mr. GREEN contended that the Postmaster-General had reduced the service under circumstances of necessity which did not now exist, and that it was within his discretion to restore service where it was thus discontinued.

The propriety of restoring the mail service from Charleston *viâ* Savannah and Key West to Havana to the steamer *Isabel* was also largely discussed, Messrs. HAMMOND and MALLORY advocating it, and Messrs. YULEE and TOOMBS opposing it.

After a long debate, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON the Senate went into Executive session.

On the reopening of the doors the discussion of the Post-office bill was resumed.

Without taking the question the Senate at 6 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) hoped not, for to-day would be wasted in turmoil and wrangling as last Monday was, and of which every man here was afterward ashamed.

Mr. CORWIN should be sorry to introduce any subject productive of such a result. His object was to transact some business and not create turmoil.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said every man's mind was made up. The Pacific Railroad had been a pending question for five years, and it was time it was definitely acted upon. Were gentlemen afraid to meet the responsibility?

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) spoke earnestly of the importance of taking up the Light-house bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that both wings of the Democracy at Charleston agreed that the Railroad should be constructed.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) inquired whether Mr. FARNSWORTH supposed the Democracy fixed to-day when the subject should come up. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that the Democracy of this House had fixed to-day when it should be considered. He hoped the friends of the measure would not vote for the postponement, which would be the means of defeating the bill, as it would have to go to the Senate.

The House refused by a vote of 57 against 118 to postpone till Thursday.

Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked that a day be set apart for the consideration of the District of Columbia business, but various objections were raised by Republicans.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said it was very hard that they were not willing to do anything for the District.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the amendments to the West Point Academy bill, which, in addition to the usual items, appropriates $35,000 for the construction of officers' quarters; the provision for the mounted regiment of Texas volunteers omitted.

The House resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) though in favor of a central route, gave his reasons for being opposed to the line indicated by the bill. It was not right and proper to confine the grantees to a particular line if one more economical and shorter can be found.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, (Dem.,) replied that his colleague had served his own constituents so long and faithfully that his vision had become contracted. He (CRAIG) had heard it said that if any friend of his colleague was going to heaven, the latter would want him to start from St. Louis, going through Springfield and Albuquerque to get there. [Laughter.] His colleague thought the thirty-fifth parallel through Albuquerque was the proper one, but he (CRAIG) did not. He had heard persons say who traveled this ram's-horn route that they were willing to be called greenhorns for doing so. [Laughter.] He advocated the route proposed by the bill as calculated to accommodate more people than any other.

Mr. PHELPS' amendment to strike out the route through Salt Lake was rejected by 43 against 74.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said the names of certain gentlemen scattered all over the Union appear in the bill as corporators on whom this great and valuable franchise is proposed to be conferred. The use of the names of these persons, without their request or assent is for the purpose of commanding influence.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) replied to Mr. SMITH, and said that as a member of the Select Committee he (CURTIS) very well knew that, instead of taking men who have hung around Congress, they selected men who in good faith, being honorable, will carry out the will of Congress. No such motive as Mr. SMITH intimated had influenced him.

Mr. SMITH said that these corporators could sell out and make a good thing by the speculation.

Mr. CURTIS replied that it was no franchise at all, but was likely to prove a burden.

Mr. SMITH desired that books might be opened for subscriptions, so that men of moderate means might not be choked off by the action of this House.

Mr. STEVENS, Delegate from Washington Territory, (Dem.,) advocated three routes—a northern, central and southern one. He spoke of their military importance, and gave the results of his experience and investigation. Looking to our supremacy on the North-west Coast, he showed that a northern route was as practicable as a southern one—the snow of one section being no more an impediment than the drifting sands of the other.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) treated this as a great national question, and was in favor of three roads. If these were provided for it would not necessarily follow that all should be commenced and finished at the same time. He was opposed to the pending bill.

The amendment of Mr. REAGAN, of TEXAS, (Dem.,) altering the first section so as to make the proposed grantees merely the trustees for the organization of a company to build the Railroad, was rejected.

Mr. REAGAN then offered another amendment, that the persons named as grantees, within three months of the passage of the act, shall determine the amount of private capital necessary to complete the road, and open books for subscriptions in New-York, New-Orleans and elsewhere, limiting the subscriptions.

The amendment was agreed to by 99 against 50.

Pending the amendment to substitute for the first section the Texas or Southern route, the House adjourned.

BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Drought at the Bermudas—Insufficiency of Tankage—The "Water Beggars"—State of the Exports—The Legislature—The Admiral's Movements—Arrival of the West India Mails—Late News from Barbados, Jamaica, Demerara, Antigua, St. Vincent and Trinidad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Saturday, May 19, 1860.

Apart from the stir which the exportation of our Spring crops occasions, there is, at present, not much news of local importance to write about. The weather has been unusually dry for several weeks, excepting only the last three or four days, when a few smart showers have fallen, the prelude, we hope, to a copious blessing from the clouds. But, there still prevails no inconsiderable privation from the want of water. In several localities the tanks are completely empty, and in almost every lane through which one may happen to pass he fails not to meet the sable-hued water-carriers, with a bucket-full of the precious element nicely balanced on their respective heads. Strange to say that, in a country where rain-water is the almost sole dependence of the people, (there being but very few springs,) the extent of tankage should be fully fifty per cent. short of what the actual comfort of the colony demands. The poorer class (whose tenements are generally without tanks) are mainly dependent on the liberality of the wealthier for supplies of water, thus making water-begging a custom of the country; but whenever a protracted spell of drought occurs, and the possessors of tanks are, for their own comfort, compelled to withdraw the *carte blanche* they had given the water-beggars, there comes keen privation, and, at times, an amount of distress, especially among the brute members of creation, which it is painful even to contemplate. One of our Governors made a visitation like this the subject of a strong address to the Legislature, urging a vote of money for providing a large extent of public tankage, so that the necessities of the poor may be met in seasons of scarcity; but the Assembly did not deem it a matter requiring legislative interference, leaving us, in that respect, "as we were."

The export of our Spring crops to this date shows, in the aggregate, as follows: Potatoes, 18,350 barrels; onions, 410,000 pounds; tomatoes, 4,629 boxes. Of the foregoing New-York has taken, thus far, a little over 13,000 barrels potatoes, 12,000 pounds onions, and 3,745 boxes tomatoes.

The Legislature of the Colony will be convened for business on the 22d inst.

Admiral MILNE is daily expected here from his official tour through the West Indies.

We have just received late news from the West Indies. The Cunard steamer *Merlin* arrived this morning from St. Thomas, bringing a mail from most of the West India Colonies.

From Barbados accounts have been received to the 10th inst. The sugar crop was far advanced; about 30,000 hhds. had been reaped, and the prospect was that the whole return, when completed, would exceed that of last year by about 2,000 hhds. The sugar is spoken of as being very superior in quality, weighing heavier than last year, while it contains less molasses. The shipments up to the 8th May were about 20,000 hogsheads. The rebuilding of the "Burnt District," as the scene of the late conflagration is termed, had not commenced; but the whole of the ground had been appraised, and, as soon as the Commissioners should make their report on the matter, the disposal of the lots, it was thought, would readily take place. Meantime business was brisk. American breadstuffs were selling at good prices, although the imports had been large. The quotations of sugar are given at from $3 50@$4 50. The American bark *N. H. Gaston*, eighteen days from New-York, arrived at Barbados 7th May.

Jamaica dates came down to the 9th of May. The dismissal from office of a Mr. LEWIS, a member of the Assembly, who was on the Customs Department, as well as a salaried Road Commissioner, on account of his having strenuously opposed the Post-office Transfer bill, (a Government measure,) had created considerable excitement amongst "independent" politicians, who regard the extreme step taken by the Governor as tending to fetter "freedom of speech" in the Legislature. On the other hand, the Governor justifies his course upon the ground, that while "opposition" is undoubtedly beneficial where representative institutions exist, it should not be exercised against Government measures by members who are the paid servants of the Crown, but by those who are "independent," or, in other words, who are "non-officials." The revenue of Jamaica for the quarter ending 31st March, 1860, exhibited a satisfactory condition; it amounted to £50,817, while that for the corresponding quarter of 1859 was £50,753, showing an increase of upwards of £8,000. Direct steam communication between New-York and Kingston would, it was believed, be shortly established. Terms for the service had been received from different capitalists, but those of the Cunard Company were deemed the most advantageous, and would probably be accepted. Gov. DARLING, it was reported, was likely to go to Australia, and Mr. WODEHOUSE, Governor of British Guiana, was spoken of as his successor. The Kingston market was well stocked. Flour was held in large quantities, at 34s. to 35s., while some holders were willing to take 32s. cash. Corn Meal 18s. to 19s.

Demerara dates are to the 8th inst. Gov. WODEHOUSE had convened the Court of Policy, and delivered a lengthy speech. The revenue was flourishing. It amounted to, for the last year, $1,336,920, and the expenditure for the same period was $1,264,814, leaving a handsome surplus. The import duties alone had yielded $106,305 over those of last year. The expenditure of the current year was put down at $1,470,080, being $218,676 above that of last year. Larger rates for immigration, education, and public salaries called for this augmentation. There was no proposal to increase taxation, reliance being placed upon the elasticity of the revenue. Five arrivals of immigrants had taken place between the middle and end of April, adding 1,393 laborers to the existing population. The Governor's salary was to be raised from £4,000 to £5,000. It was reported that Gov. HINCKS, of Barbadoes, would succeed Mr. WODEHOUSE in the Demarara Government.

The state of trade was not remarkable. Tonnage was abundant and freights had declined. Sugar quoted at $4 40 to $4 80 per 100 lbs. American Superfine Flour at $7 50 to $8 25, in good supply.

Antigua dates are to the 12th of May. Governor-General HAMILTON, after several months' leave of absence, had returned to the colony, receiving a cordial welcome from the people generally. The only other news thence relates to a severe drouth which had been experienced for several months. The want of water had caused much distress, and Gov. HAMILTON had lost no time in pressing upon the attention of the Legislature the necessity of making some provision to procure an abundant supply of good and wholesome water.

Accounts from St. Vincent refer to a kind of "ministerial" crisis. The Governor's advising Committee, holding seats in both Houses of the Legislature, having suffered three defeats in the Assembly by resisting a motion to grant some money for repairing a Roman Catholic Church, had resigned office, and legislation was thereby at a dead lock, the successors to the resigned members not having been appointed. The Acting-Governor of the Colony was about to leave for England, and Mr. NESBITT, the Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas, was about to assume the government of St. Vincent.

Trinidad dates to the end of April speak of the warm welcome given Lieut.-Gov. WALKER, who had just succeeded Gov. KEATE. The latter had gone home without eliciting a single word of regret. The Duke of NEWCASTLE had refused the prayer of a petition, numerously signed by the inhabitants, asking for a greater representation of the people in the Council; the Duke's reason being, that in the present generally uneducated state of the people of the island, the large control which Government exercised in the Legislature was, at present, the better system for the colony at large.

There is no other West Indian news worth reporting.

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WHITSUNTIDE AND PFINGSTMONTAG.

Grand Gala Day for the Germans—Jollity in our Suburban Retreats.

The recurrence of the German May festivals was hailed this year with unusual enthusiasm, and observed with a unanimity rarely equaled. The day was quite fair, and its coolness amply compensated for the dampness of the ground from the recent violent rains. At an early hour the busy mustering of the celebrants in all quarters of the City presented a busy spectacle, and before mid-day the vast body of our German population was on the way to the suburbs for the enjoyment of their national recreations.

The Allgemeine Sængerbund parade and pic-nic in Jones' Wood was by far the largest parade, and with their twenty Glee Clubs and army of the celebrated Turnverein, made quite an imposing appearance. They all gathered at the Metropolitan Rooms in Hester-street, and paraded through Bowery, Chatham-street, Broadway, Grand, Broome and Essex streets, to the foot of Tenth-street, where they embarked on board a steamboat and barge. The procession consisted of Wannemacher's Band, Jackson Rifles, Company G, Second Regiment; Turner Drum Corps, Turner Riflemen, the Turner's Society, (Gymnasts) Schutzenglide Band, Independent Riflemen of Brooklyn, Fidelia Glee Club, Social Reform Liedertafel, New-York Mænnerchor, Band, committee, banners, pupils, Rheinische Sangers, Harmonia, Schillerbund, and Lorely of Hoboken, the Germania, Caloma and Liederkrantz Quartette Clubs, the Sangerbund of Williamsburgh, Mozart Verein, Euphonia, Uhland Bund, Teutonia, Allemania and Mænnerchor.

The Bloomingdale Turnverein celebrated their Seventh Annual Turnfest at Hamilton Park. Their procession, under the marshalship of Turner SCHMIDT, consisted of the Normandie Guard, Glee Clubs Liederkrantz and Eintracht of Bloomingdale; Frei Arbiter, Glee Clubs Froshina of Bloomingdale and New-York, Lyra Mænnerchor, Harmonia of College Point, Fraternia Dramatic Society, and delegates from the Brooklyn, Strattonport, Hudson, Jersey City, Hoboken, Harlem, Yorkville, Newark and Bloomingdale Turnverein.

The Germania Glee Club Columbia, together with the Concordia, Mænnerchor, Bummelia, Eustachia Societies, celebrated the day at Conrad's Yorkville Park, and signalized the occasion by a banner dedication, with appropriate ceremonies. Besides these the Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Staten Island, Jersey City, and other suburban Clubs, celebrated the day with independent celebrations at various localities, with similar and appropriate festivities.

The scene at Jones' Wood, from the large numbers who were present, as well as the majority of societies represented, was perhaps the best representative of the entire celebration. The grounds, under the supervision of the new proprietor, Mr. J. SOMMERS, had been completely prepared for their reception, and provided with every imaginable convenience for their accommodation. As soon as the barges had discharged their loads of merry thousands, the grounds assumed a most picturesque appearance. The various singing clubs posted themselves under the trees, whose branches were soon laden with sashes, bonnets, arms, hats and whatever movables the humor might dictate. The banners were advantageously disposed, the flag-staffs planted, and the whole company disposed in a manner best suited to the universal enjoyment.

Although an admission fee of twenty-five cents was charged at the gate for males, the ladies, with a full regard for their rights, being admitted free, over ten thousand tickets were sold. The number present on the ground, allowing a lady for each gentleman, and that would not be overrating the feminine attendance, must have been from twenty to twenty-five thousand persons mingling in the hilarious enjoyments of Jones' Wood. It may be imagined that so large a number of all ages, sexes, costumes, tastes and conditions in life must have presented a picturesque scene. Motion was the order of the day, either in dancing, running, leaping, walking, turning, twisting, swinging, gyrating, rolling, riding or tumbling—all was a continued scene of unceasing, uninterrupted, continual, perpetual motion.

The resources for amusement were multifarious. There were the wooden horses, the swings, the Turner's bars, the parallels, the grand panoramic museum, the camera obscura, the "six rings for a cent," the machines to "try the strength of your lungs," "try your weight," "try how much you can strike," "try how much you can lift," "try your luck at the

FROM MEXICO.

Success of the Liberals and Anticipated Disorganization of the Miramon Government—Attempted Arrest of Zuloaga by Miramon—Extraordinary Enforced Loan—Withdrawal of Gabriac from the Church Government—A Battle between Miramon and Uraga Expected—Probable Attack of Uraga on the City of Mexico—Fears for the Safety of the Steamer "Wave."

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, May 12, 1860.

By an extraordinary which arrived this morning from the City of Mexico, with dates to the 9th inst., we have much later news from the interior. Everything indicates a very speedy termination of the struggle. The Miramon Government is fast breaking up, and everywhere the Liberals are meeting with success and increasing their effective force. URAGA, after his defeat of VEGA, has added largely to the number of his troops, and has now some 7,000 men and over 30 pieces of artillery, and is moving on Guanajuato, which place he will probably be able to occupy without opposition, as most of the Church troops have already been withdrawn from there, and CASTILLO only remains with a small force entirely too weak to defend the place. The Church troops seem to be concentrating between Celaya and Queretaro, towards which line MIRAMON has dispatched all the force he can safely withdraw from the capital. It is here that he will probably attempt to make head against URAGA, and it was said that his departure from the City of Mexico to take command in person was daily expected, but the want of money, and now the difficulties which have sprung up on account of ZULOAGA'S movements, are detaining him, as he is afraid the moment he leaves the capital his supremacy there will be overthrown. On the 1st inst. ZULOAGA issued a decree terminating the functions of MIRAMON as President substitute, and resuming the Executive authority himself as President *ad interim*, under the plan of Tacubaya. In an official note in which he communicates this decree to MIRAMON he states that he only intrusted the Presidency to the latter temporarily, and to give him more force and prestige in the first campaign against Vera Cruz; but as that campaign terminated unsuccessfully, as has also his second attack, and there seems to be no nearer prospect of the reëstablishment of order under his auspices, he deems it to be his duty, as the one to whom the destinies of the nation were intrusted under the "plan of Tacubaya," (the nation, by the way, was only represented by a regiment of soldiers, of which he was the chief,) to again resume the full exercise of his functions.

Of course, MIRAMON does not appear disposed to quietly give up his Presidential honors, and on receiving ZULOAGA'S decree and official communication, at once gave orders for ZULOAGA'S arrest; but as this was a step that had doubtless been foreseen, ZULOAGA was not to be found, and up to the departure of the extraordinary, 9th inst., it was said was still at large. ZULOAGA has certainly not taken the present step without the full approbation of the Clergy,—in fact it is probably entirely their doing, as he is but a tool in their hands. The importance of the act is its evidence of a final and complete withdrawal of the confidence of the Clergy in the ability or prestige of MIRAMON, and the effect it has in impairing the apparent *legitimacy* of MIRAMON'S position. He holds his position as President simply by virtue of ZULOAGA'S resignation in his favor, naming him President substitute, and in accepting the position he stated that he did so only temporarily. So that in point of fact, ZULOAGA'S right to resume the Presidency is as good as MIRAMON'S right to hold it, and the question is only one of force and intrigue between them. MIRAMON has, as yet, his army, but it is probable that ZULOAGA has the full support of the Church. It remains to be seen which can displace the other, and how long either can hold out against the advance of the victorious troops of URAGA.

I inclose herewith copies of ZULOAGA'S decree and official communication to MIRAMON. I also inclose a copy of a most extraordinary decree of forced loan which has been imposed by MIRAMON and is published in the *Diario Oficial* of the 8th inst.

The entire sum is $275,000, of which only about $50,000 is placed upon Religious Corporations, and the balance upon private Individuals and commercial houses. It is placed indiscriminately upon both Mexican and foreign houses, and among the names I notice those of Manuel Escandon & Brothers for $6,000; Gonzales, Aguero & Co., $6,000; Ignacio C. Cortina & Brothers, $6,000; Juan Goribar, $6,000; Francisco Iturbe, $6,000: J. B. Jecker & Co., $6,000; Gregorio Mier y Teran, $6,000; José M. Pacheco, $6,000; J. & M. G. Rincori, $6,000; J. & M. Rosas, $6,000; Hortado de Moncada & Sons, $5,000; F. G. Perez, $5,000; Isidro de la Torra & Co., $5,000; Adalid de Torres, $3,500; J. F. Pliego, $3,500; Victoria Rul & Son, $2,500; Miguel Briugas, $2,500: Echevaria, Widow & Sons, $2,100; Gorman Landa, $1,500; Graham, Geaves & Co., $1,000; Labadie & Co., $1,500; and others for smaller sums down to $100.

The mode of repayment is so transparently inadequate that the insertion of any such provision at all only adds mockery to the injury done. It seems almost incredible that any body of men calling themselves a Government, in this age of commercial progress and liberty, should have the hardihood to publish, much less be allowed to enforce, so shameful and utterly unwarranted a decree. The translation I have given is a purely literal one, and simply renders the text not less barefaced than it is in the original.

From Guadalajara there is no later intelligence, nor has any further action of importance taken place in the interior. From the large and well-supplied forces that are gathering everywhere, and the union and good feeling among the Liberal leaders, it appears impossible for the month of June to pass without the Church forces being reduced to the single cities of Queretaro, Mexico and Puebla. The danger, however, now is that in the want of moral force, which the possession of pecuniary means would give to the Constitutional President and his Cabinet, the continued success of the military leaders will make them more powerful than the Government, and that divisions may occur. The moment of triumph will be the perilous one for the strict constitutional order of succession, and there is no means of avoiding this and checking all further attempts at irregular proceedings except by giving to the President the moral force which the possession of means would impart. It is greatly to be regretted that assistance will not be received from the United States, as from present appearances regarding the treaty we fear will be the case. The failure of the United States to announce its policy towards Mexico, and the postponement of the whole subject to another session, will also lead to a renewal of the late attempts at mediation, or more correctly speaking, intervention, of the European Powers, and in this way serious complications may arise in the next six months which, by the ratification of the treaty now, instead of postponing it to the next session, would be avoided.

No *conducta* has as yet left Guanajuato, nor can one now be dispatched from there to the City of Mexico as was expected. One will probably leave, however, for San Luis and Tampico immediately on the occupation of the place by the Liberal forces. The departure of the *conducta* from the City of Mexico was announced for the 8th instant, but up to the P. M. of the 7th but $12,000 had been handed in to be sent by it; another notice was then issued that it would leave on the 10th; and it was also said at the Palace that if it did not leave from Mexico it would from Puebla; but these rumors are all idle,—no money will be intrusted to the care of the Church troops in the present condition of affairs. The risk of keeping twelve or fifteen millions of coin on hand in the City of Mexico is great, and the necessities of the merchants to make remittances very urgent, but the risk in the hands of the Church Government would be still greater. ROBLES, it is said, is very much disgusted with MIRAMON because the latter would not allow him one per cent. of the eight which MIRAMON was to receive as duties on the *conducta*. They have been quarreling among themselves about the spoils even before the victims have been robbed. The merchants have a very lively recollection of the $30,000 charged by ROBLES on the *conducta* which passed through his hands at Jalapa last year, for *counting* it, and they fear that he may increase his charge this year, as his necessities are even greater now than then, and his prospects for the future still worse. Evil associations have corrupted the manners of one who was, when Minister in the United States, esteemed as a gentleman.

The Moderados, however, are again building some hopes on ROBLES, and it is said the preparations are all made in the capital for a movement in his favor, if MIRAMON is defeated by URAGA, as is expected. The object will be to forestall the advance of the Liberal troops upon the capital by a movement that will effect some compromise among all parties; but this, like ROBLES' movement before, and like all attempts to reconcile opposing principles, will have but a short-lived existence, and can accomplish nothing good. Still less now than before will half-way measures answer; the time for compromises has passed.

M. GABRIAC has finally been obliged to withdraw his countenance and support from the Government of the Church—not voluntarily, I presume; but under his recall he has at last left the City of Mexico, on the 8th inst., and is now on his way to this port. He will not, however, pass through the city, for it would be difficult for him to do so without grave insult, and perhaps risk of life, if not from the Mexicans, from his own countrymen, who place no limit to their feelings of exasperation at his long neglect of their interests and rights; but he will probably embark at Sacrificios, where a French brig-of-war, their only vessel on this coast, will have the honor of receiving him. His withdrawal from the capital is a severe blow to the Church Government, and particularly to the Miramon party. His partner, Mr. JECKER, will also severely feel his absence, and will probably suspend his negotiations with the Government in consequence, as he can no longer place them under the guise of French Conventions. If the transactions which JECKER & GABRIAC have made with the Miramon and Zuloaga Governments are recognized as valid, the public debt of Mexico will have been augmented solely during their *régime*, by the sum of $95,000,000—viz., the $80,000,000 issued through JECKER'S House in July of last year, and the more recent issue, in February, I think, of $15,000,000.

This sum is nearly equal to the whole of the interior debt contracted since the war of Independence, which only amounts to $96,801,725. But I presume that Bonds issued to a French banker at the rate of about 5 per cent., and by a Government repudiated by the majority of the States of the Republic, will hardly receive the sanction of the National Congress before which they will have to pass in revision. That they should bring no more than 5 per cent. will not be considered strange, however, when the market price of the Bonds of the former debt, recognized by all, is but 7 to 7½ cents on the dollar.

But the former debt was contracted in the war of Independence, and since then for valid causes, and for full value received, while it is neither right nor possible that for less than $500,000 now, a revolutionary Government for revolutionary purposes can saddle upon nation a future obligation of $90,000,000—no matter how strong may be the protection afforded to the negotiation for political purposes by a European power. ***

ZULOAGA'S DECREE, RESUMING THE PRESIDENCY.

FELIX ZULOAGA, President *ad interim* of the Mexican Republic, to the inhabitants of the same maketh known:

That in use of the faculties conferred upon me by the "Plan of Tacubaya," reformed in the Citadel the 11th of January, 1858, I have thought proper to decree the following:

ONLY ARTICLE.—His Excellency, General of Division Don MIGUEL MIRAMON, will no longer continue to exercise the functions of President Substitute. In consequence, I resume the supreme authority of the Republic.

In virtue of which I order it to be printed, published, circulated, and that due compliance be given to it.

Dated in MEXICO, May 1, 1860.

FELIX ZULOAGA.

This decree was communicated to MIRAMON with the following note:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: In confiding to your Excellency the supreme authority of the nation—naming you President Substitute during my temporary separation—I proposed to myself not only the plausible view of giving effect to the campaign against the dissenters (*disidentes*) of Vera Cruz, but also, estimating at its just value the conduct of your Excellency with respect to the revolutionary movement which a short time before took place in this Capital, I believed that, having contributed so much towards reëstablishing the legal authority, and this act having received from all classes of society such a unanimous tribute of approbation, that these circumstances might be availed of to facilitate the obtaining of the necessary elements for a happy issue of the campaign.

The manifesto which your Excellency addressed to the nation still further strengthened my opinion, for with a noble disinterestedness you stated that you accepted such charge solely and exclusively for the time necessary to remove the obstacles which had arisen, and to carry to a successful issue the reconquest of the first port of the Republic, protesting that you should then relinquish the supreme authority to him to whom it pertained.

Two epochs have passed in the course of fifteen months, and immense efforts and sacrifices have been made by all classes of society to aid your Excellency in the consummation of the object; and as the late events are an incontestable proof that other means must be adopted to save the country in the perilous crisis through which we are passing, I, as the only one responsible before God and my fellow-citizens, being the legitimate representative of the plan of Tacubaya, cannot be indifferent to the evils which afflict them, nor longer refrain from myself confronting the position, and by all the means in my power, promoting whatever will conduce to their well being and prosperity.

For the reasons expressed, and because of the obligation that rests upon me to use all possible means to promote the pacification of the Republic, I have resolved, as your Excellency will see by the annexed decree, to resume the supreme command as President *ad interim*, which I am, continuing from this moment in the full exercise of my functions.

I communicate the same to your Excellency, for your compliance therewith, protesting the considerations of my highest esteem.

God and Liberty.

MEXICO, May 1, 1860. FELIX ZULOAGA.

To His Excellency, Gen. of Division, MIGUEL MIRAMON.

DECREE OF FORCED LOAN OF $275,000, PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF MEXICO, MAY 8, 1860.

MIGUEL MIRAMON, General of Division and President substitute of the Mexican Republic, to the inhabitants of the same maketh known:

That in use of the faculties with which I am invested I have thought well to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. A loan is imposed upon the persons considered the most wealthy of this capital, as follows:

ART. 2. The amount assigned to each lender shall be delivered at the office of Extraordinary Contributions upon capitals, in the building of the Customhouse of this city, within the precise term of one month, counted from the publication of this decree.

ART. 3. To those persons who may deliver the amount assigned to them within the first eight days, counted from the day following the publication of this decree, a discount will be allowed of 20 per cent. To those who make their payments within the first fifteen days from the day following the publication of this decree, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on the same terms. Those who do not pay the amount assigned within the said fifteen days, shall be obliged to pay the whole amount assigned to them in the following list.

ART. 4. Those who refuse to deliver the sums respectively assigned to them within the month stipulated in Art. 2, shall remain subject to pay the same amount which shall then be exacted from them, not as a loan, but as a fine which they will have incurred by refusing to afford the assistance which is required by the Supreme Government, in order to reëstablish the public peace, under such afflicting and urgent circumstances as the present.

ART. 5. The amount loaned shall be repaid out of the 25 per cent. that remains free to the Government of the duties of importation at all of the ports open to foreign commerce. [It is to be observed that the MIRAMON Government has not a single port in its possession.—TRANS.] and from the total product of the tax imposed upon transfers of real estate, made up to the date of the publication of this decree, in the Department of the Valley of Mexico, which are not already specially assigned.

ART. 6. That there may be no difficulty in said repayment, the receiving office shall give to each lender a certificate of his payment, which shall be receivable from the bearer in all the maritime, frontier and interior custom houses in payment of the duties and tax spoken of in the preceding article.

ART. 7. The persons who shall make the loan, and the amounts assigned to each one, are as follows: [Here follow the names and amounts.] Whereupon I order it to be printed, published, circulated, and that due compliance be given to it.

MIGUEL MIRAMON.

PALACE OF CHAPULTEPEC, May 8, 1860.

To the Minister of Treasury and Public Credit, Don URBANO TOVAR.

I communicate it to your Excellency for your information and the corresponding effects. God and Liberty. TOVAR.

MEXICO, May 8, 1860.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Department of the Valley of Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

By passengers who arrived from the interior by the diligence yesterday, and who left Puebla on the 12th, we learn that advices were received there prior to their departure that URAGA had not only occupied Guanajuato, but was already moving from there on Queretaro, in order to attack MIRAMON'S forces before the latter was prepared for him. We had feared that after occupying Guanajuato he would move on Guadalajara first, instead of pressing immediately on Mexico, but this news quite relieves our apprehensions regarding delay, while it gives us hope that URAGA is likely to prove equal to the important crisis which is now very evidently quite near at hand. This news has doubtless hurried MIRAMON'S departure, for he set out from the Capital to join his forces on the 10th inst., (it is said taking ZULOAGA with him a prisoner,) but he cannot muster in all over about 3,500 to 4,000 men, while URAGA has at least 6,000 to 7,000, and a larger number of pieces of artillery. MIRAMON'S troops are, it is true, better drilled and more experienced, but they are under the shadow of MIRAMON'S unsuccessful campaign against Vera Cruz, and his declining prospects, while URAGA'S force is animated by the prestige of his recent and brilliant successes over RAMIREZ and VEGA, and his occupation of two such important places as San Luis and Guanajuato. The two commanders are, perhaps, more evenly matched as to military ability, though URAGA has much the advantage in experience.

If MIRAMON is defeated in the coming encounter the result will be decisive for him, and URAGA'S next movement will immediately be upon the City of Mexico, which he will doubtless be able to occupy before the Robles movement—which is to take place the moment of MIRAMON'S defeat—can gain much headway. It is reported, however, that ROBLES and NEGRETE are already commencing to move their troops from Jalapa and Orizaba towards the City of Mexico, in preparation for the *coup* which the Moderados hope to carry out.

The probabilities, however, are against any movement undertaken on compromise principles, the same as they were when ROBLES before undertook the movement which turned out so unsuccessfully.

From Guadalajara we have news that WOLL is in great trouble, having but some 2,000 troops, and divisions beginning to occur among his officers, many of whom are anxious to go over to the Constitutional side, while OGAZON and VALLE are already close at hand with a Liberal force of nearly double his strength.

It is evident that the end of the struggle draws nigh, and the complete triumph of the Constitutional Government cannot any longer be considered either distant or doubtful. Still, afterwards will arise differences among themselves, and there can be no guarantee for the future except in the policy of intervention by the United States.

GABRIAC, the late French Minister, is now at Jalapa awaiting an opportunity to embark; the Church must feel his absence most sensibly at this critical moment. The prayers which the Pope recommended them to offer in this their time of extremity become still more necessary—though it is doubtful if they will be answered further than to grant that they be deprived of those riches which have been to them so sore a temptation.

The departure this morning of the U. S. steamer *Pocahontas*, Capt. S. F. HAZARD, for New-Orleans, affords an opportunity for dispatching the correspondence which has been accumulating here since the 10th inst. The Mexican steamer *Constitution* (late *Indianola*) was to have left for New-Orleans on that date, but on account of the non-arrival of the steamer *Wave*, now thirteen days out from New-Orleans, she was detained, and on the 13th was sent out in search of her. By the schooner *Col. Lester*, which left New-Orleans on the 4th inst., and arrived here on the 12th, it was reported that the *Wave* left on the day before, and had on board some twenty-seven passengers, among whom were several Mexican officers and Government officials. The total number of persons on board, including the crew, cannot therefore have been less than upwards of forty, and as she is doubtless poorly supplied with either provisions or water, at least for a longer voyage than five or six days, great apprehensions are felt that her passengers may now be undergoing great suffering while floating at the mercy of the waves, for as the steamer carries little or no sail, any accident to her machinery must have rendered her entirely helpless and incapable of reaching any port. The prompt action of the Mexican Government in dispatching a vessel to her rescue is worthy of all praise, as also Mr. MCLANE'S prompt response to their application for assistance in the search, the departure of the *Pocahontas* having been expedited for this reason, and under orders to keep a strict look-out on the direct route, while the British steamer *Jasper*, to be sent out by Capt. ALDHAM, will take a course along shore, and the *Constitution* will cruise between them.

The United States steamer *Brooklyn*, with Mr. MCLANE and Col. PICKETT on board, returned from their short trip to Sisal and Campeachy on the 10th instant. There are now in port the *Brooklyn*, *Saratoga*, *Pocahontas* and storeship *Supply*, the *Pocahontas* leaving to-day for New-Orleans, whence she will return on 2d of June, affording an opportunity for answers to letters now dispatched by her. It is to be regretted that the want of proper mail facilities should require that United States vessels should be constantly occupied in this service, as now for nearly a year past has been the case between Mexico and the United States. ***

POLITICAL.

Letters, Speeches and Minor Signs of the Times.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON THE MASSACHUSETTS AMENDMENTS.

The Illinois *Staats Anzeiger* publishes the following letter, which was written by Mr. LINCOLN at a time when he had but little idea of the distinction awaiting him;

SPRINGFIELD, May 17, 1859.

DR. THEODOR CANISIUS—*Dear Sir*: Your letter, in which you inquire on your own account and in behalf of certain other German citizens, whether I approve or oppose the constitutional provision in relation to naturalized citizens, which was lately enacted in Massachusetts, and whether I favor or oppose a fusion of the Republicans with the other opposition elements in the campaign of 1860, has been received.

Massachusetts is a sovereign and independent State and I have no right to advise her in her policy. Yet if any one is desirous to draw a conclusion as to what I would do, from what she has done, I may speak without impropriety. I say, then, that so far as I understand the Massachusetts provisions, I am against its adoption, not only in Illinois, but in every other place in which I have the right to oppose it. As I understand the spirit of our institutions, it is designed to promote the elevation of men. I am, therefore, hostile to anything that tends to their debasement.

It is well known that I deplore the oppressed condition of the blacks, and it would, therefore, be very inconsistent for me to look with approval upon any measure that infringes upon the inalienable rights of white men, whether or not they are born in another land, or speak a different language from my own.

In respect to a fusion, I am in favor of it whenever it can be effected on Republican principles, but upon *no other condition*. A fusion upon any other platform would be as insane as unprincipled. It would thereby lose the whole North, while the common enemy would still have the support of the entire South. The question in relation to men is different. There are good and patriotic men, and able statesmen in the South, whom I would willingly support if they would place themselves on Republican ground; but I shall oppose the leadership of the Republican standard even by a *hair's breadth*.

I have written in haste, but I believe that I have answered your questions substantially.

Respectfully yours,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION,

LETTER FROM SENATOR SLIDELL.

To Gen. A. G. Carter, President of State Democratic Convention, Port Hudson, La.:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 19, 1860.

DEAR SIR: The members of the State Democratic Convention having been called, by the State Central Executive Committee, to reassemble at Baton Rouge, to receive the report of their delegates to the late Charleston Convention, and to take such action as may be deemed necessary and proper, I hope that it will not be considered intrusive on my part to submit a few brief suggestions as to the course to be pursued by the Democracy of Louisiana at this critical moment, when not only the organization of the great National Democratic Party, but the very existence of the Union is endangered. Had I no other motive for now addressing you, it would suffice that I desire to place on record my full, unqualified, and emphatic approval of the action of the Louisiana delegation at Charleston; to identify my political existence with theirs; to share all their responsibilities; to receive, in common with them, the indorsement and justification which I know they merit, and am confident they will receive from the Convention; or, if I be disappointed in this just expectation, to submit with deference to the implied censure which a failure to sustain them would convey.

Although I had not the honor to be a member of our delegation, I was at Charleston during the sitting of the Convention, had daily communication with our delegates, and, while on no occasion present at their deliberations, had full and free conversations with most of them on the questions pending before the Convention. I have not the presumption to suppose that my counsels exercised any influence on their actions; their high character, sound judgment, independent position, political and social, forbid such an idea; but I say with pride and pleasure that I found entire sympathy and almost perfect coincidence in the views we mutually entertained and expressed. They will render you a full account of their stewardship and give you details of the proceedings at Charleston, into which the limits of an ordinary letter will not permit me to enter. But there are a few salient points, necessary for the proper understanding of the position in which our delegates found themselves, to which I will allude. Experience has demonstrated that the organic basis of representation in National Conventions is essentially false, and that it does not secure a fair reflex of Democratic principles, to offer a fair probability of the selection of candidates, acceptable to the States by whose votes in the electoral colleges their election can only be effected. States, hopelessly abolitionized, such as Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan and Wisconsin, neutralize the votes of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. This injustice must be remedied by the adoption of some more equitable basis of representation, or the Slave States must hereafter refuse to enter into a National Convention. If, besides the votes as cast at present, an additional vote were given to each State for every Democratic Senator and Representative it might at the time have in Congress, this objection would be, in a great degree, removed. But this inherent difficulty in the basis of representation was greatly aggravated by the unscrupulous manner in which the majority, composed almost entirely of delegates from States not to be relied on for electoral votes, exercised their power. The first manifestation of this disposition was in the adoption of a rule, without precedent in any previous Convention, by which the majority were enabled to exert absolute authority in all the States where the opposers of a sound platform and the friends of Judge DOUGLAS had the ascendancy; thus stifling in the delegations of New-York, Ohio and Indiana at least twenty-five votes, that would otherwise have been cast for the resolutions reported by seventeen States, and for another candidate than DOUGLAS, while Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the only other States that can be relied on for Democratic votes in the Presidential election were deprived of the power to give a unit vote. The unfairness was more flagrant in the case of New-Jersey, whose delegates had been recommended not to divide their votes, for when the distinguished Chairman of the Convention decided that the rule authorized the majority to control the entire vote, his decision was overruled on an appeal by a majority of four, while, if New-Jersey had been allowed to vote on this question, the Chair would have been sustained.

Seventeen States adopted a platform of principles which they submitted to the Convention. These States cast one hundred and twenty-seven electoral votes, every one of which might be relied on for our nominees in November, had this platform been adopted with candidates who could honestly and honorably stand upon it. Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the only free States, California and Oregon excepted, upon whose support we can confidently rely in the Presidential contest, were not represented in the Committee on Resolutions, because the persons selected for that purpose did not choose to carry out what they well knew to be the wishes of their respective delegations. Had they been properly represented in the Committee, the majority report, with immaterial modifications, would have had the unanimous support of the nineteen States whose electoral votes may be counted on in November. The delegations of eight States, as you know, retired when the majority of the Convention refused to adopt resolutions which they considered indispensable to their safety. Having thus retired, they awaited the further action of the Convention, in the hope rather than the expectation that reflection would induce the majority to retrace their steps, and present to the retiring States a platform which they could accept with honor. Had this been done, the retiring delegations would have resumed their seats, as they then had and unquestionably still have the right to do. The adjournment to Baltimore leaves everything precisely in the same state in which it would have been had it been only to the next day, and not for six weeks.

What, then, should our State Convention do? I cannot better answer than by referring you to an address on the subject, signed by a number of Senators and Representatives, and of which I send you a copy, recommending it to the careful consideration of the Convention, with this qualification only, that I think our delegates should meet at Richmond, and adjourn over to a day subsequent to that fixed for the meeting of the Convention at Baltimore. This, I believe, was the intention of the signers of the address, although it is not clearly so expressed. It certainly was mine.

We have this day received the news of the nomination made by the Black Republican Convention at Chicago. I had supposed that Mr. SEWARD would certainly have been their candidate for the Presidency; and had the Charleston Convention resulted in the harmonious adoption of a sound platform, and the nomination of a man pledged to carry out its principles, I would have preferred that a direct issue should have been presented to the people of the Free States by the nomination of Mr. SEWARD. That issue would, in my opinion, have been, shall the Union be preserved or destroyed? Mr. LINCOLN may be, and probably is, as hostile to the institution of Slavery as Mr. SEWARD, but his record on that subject—which I have not yet had the opportunity to examine, is comparatively obscure and incomplete, and his election—especially if the contest be complicated by any division in our own ranks—would not present as absolute and unmistakable a test of Northern sentiment as that of Mr. SEWARD.

In conclusion, permit me to avail myself of this opportunity of returning my heartfelt thanks to the Convention for the signal honor conferred on me at their previous meeting in March. I shall ever treasure it as the proudest recollection of my life. What may yet remain of that life shall be devoted to the effort to prove myself worthy of the confidence of Louisiana, and of that Democracy of which I have ever been, in weal or in woe, in sunshine or storm, an unflinching, and, I trust, not an inefficient supporter.

Very faithfully and respectfully,

Your friend and servant.

JOHN SLIDELL.

POLITICAL ITEMS

Among other papers, the TIMES took the statement of the Mobile *Register* that, "if Mr. DOUGLAS were not nominated, that some of his political friends would be," as an indication of backing down on the part of this zealous Douglas organ. The *Register* affirms most emphatically that it has not lowered its flag an inch. Mr. DOUGLAS' enemies, it says, have transferred the contest from the arena of personal vituperation and prejudice to that of great principles, and of party safety and integrity. The bolting party in Alabama has not dared to take the bold stand assumed by the Richmond *Enquirer*, which has declared that the Democracy is clearly and distinctly divided on a vital point. This ground the *Register* wishes to force them to take, for in assuming to carry the Democratic Party of Alabama into the Convention to be held at Richmond, it says, the bolters have usurped authority which does not belong to them.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in discussing the "Union of the South," claims that, whenever the South has undertaken to defend her rights members of Congress have made every effort to distract and divide their constituents. They declaim about the wrongs of the South, and advise resistance; but no sooner is there a prospect that their counsels will be acted on than they perceive that the Union is in danger, and cry out to try the people of the North again. This policy, the *Mercury* thinks, finds its latest illustration in the advice given the seceders from the Charleston Convention to go to Baltimore on June 18. This advice, it says, is given to distract the South, it urges the Southern Rights Party to disregard all Congressional counsel and to move on steadily in vindication of the stand they have taken. Thus, alone, can union be secured.

The Washington correspondent of the Columbia *South Carolinian*, in speaking of the address which has been made by the eighteen members of Congress, inviting the seceders from the Charleston Convention to renew their connection with it at Baltimore, says: "The South Carolina members did not have the opportunity of singing it except Col. CHESNUT, who refused. It was well known that Senator HAMMOND and every one of the Representatives would refuse, and consequently the paper was never presented for their signatures. Senator CLAY, of Alabama, signed it, but upon the refusal of all his delegation to do so, he became alarmed and withdrew his name." So it may be taken for granted that the South Carolina and Georgia Seceders will not trouble the Baltimore Convention.

A controversy having arisen regarding the selection of a member of the Missouri Delegation to Charleston as a member of the Committee on Resolutions, the Secretary of the Delegation publishes a card in the St. Louis papers stating in detail the action of the Delegation. The first ballot for a member of the Committee resulted in a tie, and the Delegation adjourned. At the second meeting, Mr. CRAIG offered a series of resolutions denying that Congress could protect or prohibit Slavery in the Territories. This was amended by inserting the word establish, instead of protect, and the resolutions were adopted. Gen. JOHN B. CLARK was then selected to represent the Delegation in the Committee on Resolutions.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News*, in commenting on a statement made by the Providence (R. I.) *Post*, that Hon. ELI THAYER has become a convert to the Popular Sovereignty doctrine, says that Mr. THAYER knows that Squatter Sovereignty is a much more convenient means of keeping Slavery out of the Territories than the Wilmot Proviso, while it will be equally effective. It further observes that it is very evident that the Black Republicans have determined to steal Mr. DOUGLAS' thunder, and that SEWARD and his "Irrepressible Conflict" will be forced to give place to LINCOLN and Squatter Sovereignty, as the more popular and practical weapons with which to fight Slavery out of the Territories, and ultimately out of the Union.

Gen. JOE LANE sent the following dispatch to Hon. LANSING STOUT, of Oregon, advising him to follow the seceders out of the Charleston Convention. It is characteristic and elegant: "Hon. LANSING STOUT: Your dispatch is received. Stand by the equality of the States, and stand by those States that stand by the Constitutional rights of all. By all means go with them—go out and stand by them."

It has been rumored that Hon. JEREMIAH CLEMENS had given in his adhesion to Mr. DOUGLAS. His paper, the Memphis *Enquirer*, still has the name of Messrs. BELL & EVERETT at the head of its columns.

LAW REPORTS.

Case of Albert Hicks.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 28.

BEFORE JUDGES NELSON AND SMALLEY.

A motion in arrest of judgment on the verdict of guilty rendered against Albert Hicks for piracy on board the schooner *E. A. Johnson*, was this morning brought on for argument before the two Judges, and argued by Mr. Sayles for the prisoner, and Judge Roosevelt for the Government.

The main grounds of the motion were that the verdict was a general one, instead of being a special one on the two counts of the indictment; that there was no evidence to support the first count which charged the offence to have been committed on the high seas; and that the second count, which charged it to have been committed in a bay or harbor, was bad for not specifying that it was out of the jurisdiction of any State.

The Judges reserved their decision till Wednesday morning.

The Van Zandt Claim.

Peter P. Van Zandt et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action was brought to compel the specific performance of a contract alleged to have been made in 1692, between the parties, by which the plaintiffs claim that the defendants stipulated to convey to them a portion of land now forming a part of Water-street. At the time of the alleged contract of sale the land in question was submerged. Damages were also claimed for an alleged breach of this covenant in 1749. The case was referred for computation of damages in 1859, to Gardner Spring, Jr. The damages claimed were the amounts of wharfage that would have accrued to the plaintiffs from time to time, had the contract to convey the fee to them been performed. The referee computed the wharfage and reported that it amounted, for the whole time, to $24,598 78.

The case has been many times before the Court upon various proceedings, and now comes up before Justice HOFFMAN, in the Superior Court, on a motion to confirm that report. The defence is the statute of limitations.

The questions arising in the case were now discussed at length, and decision was reserved.

S. W. & R. B. Roosevelt for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson and John A. Burrill for defendants.

Motion to Strike an Attorney's Name from the Roll.

Application of Mott.—This was a motion by Henry A. Mott, Esq., a lawyer, to have the name of Stephen G. Marcon, also a lawyer, stricken from the roll of Attorneys of the Court.

Counsel for Marcon, however, applied for a postponement, urging that notice of the motion was filed so late on Friday last that the defendant had not had time to prepare his affidavits. The Court finally granted a postponement until Thursday next, to which time the Court was then adjourned.

It is stated that the alleged offence of Marcon is perjury.

Henry A. Mott for motion; Felix Hart opposed.

General Sessions.

There were no cases ready for trial in this Court to-day. A youth pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent for six months to the Penitentiary. The third trial of James Sheppard, for murder and arson, for the trial of which a new jury panel has been made out, is set down for to-day.

Admission of H. P. Randolph.

H. P. Randolph, Esq., Clerk of the Supreme Court, Part II, was yesterday admitted to practice at the Bar, a special order having been made for his examination. Mr. Randolph has acquired an experience in the discharge of his duties as Clerk which will give him much advantage in entering upon his profession, and his uniform courtesy in times past to the bar must secure to him now their best wishes for his success.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Thompson vs. *Steward.*—Motion denied.

Same vs. *Same.*—McCOY must attorn to the Receiver, who will then be in a condition to turn out for non-payment of rent; attachment to issue, ballable in $200.

Same vs. *Same.*—Attachment to issue, ballable in $200, for refusing to attorn, and for violence used upon the Receiver.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEFF, J.—*Hilliker* vs. *Hathorn.*—Motion granted. Two days' notice to be given.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Gross* vs. *Harvey.*—Motion granted, unless appellant file a new understanding, &c.

Simon vs. *Spring*, &c.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Court Calendar.....TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 95, 79, 80, 113, 81, 82, 83, 84, 115, 86, 87.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned till Thursday. The calendar will not be called again this Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Nos. 1028, 1056, 1062, 1068, 1082, 1086, 1088, 1096, 1098, 1102, 1106, 1108, 1114, 3022, 648, 1014, 991, 1118, 1120, 1122.

COMMON PLEAS—No calendar posted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 28.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	103½	
2,000	Virginia St. 6s..	94	
7,000	do.....	93¾	
10 000	N. C. State 6s...	97½	
1,000	Mo. State 6s.....	84¾	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	91¾	
1,000	do.....	91¾	
4,000	do.....	91¾	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's...	93	
1,000	Erie R. 1st M Bs.	100	
1,000	Erie R. 3d M. B.'83	89	
500	Mich. So. 2d M. B.	47½	
5,000	N. Ia. 1st. Mort.	85	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	91	
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	76	
5 000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	48	
1,000	do.....	49	
10,000	H. & St. J. R. Bs.	72½	
1,000	N. J. C. 1st M. B.	105	
2,000	Mich. S. 1st M. B.	85	
15,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	14	
17	Bk. of Commerce.	101¼	
50	Bk. of America....	113	
35	Pac. Ml. Stm. Co...	90	
50	do.....b30	90¼	
50	do.....b30	90	
150	do.....s10	89½	
250	do.....c	89½	
25	Cumb. Coal Pref..	14	
18	New York Cen. R..	89¼	
350	do.....	89¾	
100	do.....b30	89¾	
6	do.....	89¾	
1000	do.....b3	89¾	
400	do.....b10	89¾	
100	do.....b60	89¾	
33	Erie Railroad.....	22¼	
170	do.....	22¾	
200	do.....b30	22¾	
100	do.....b60	22¾	
330	Harlem Railroad..	13½	
300	Har. R.. Prf'd..b60	41¾	
110	N. J. Cen. R.....	115	
100	Hud. River R. s60..	49¾	
40	do.....	49¾	
50	Reading R.....	42½	
100	do.....s60	42½	
200	do.....	42¾	
100	Mich. Cent. R...s60	53	
50	do.....b30	54	
550	do.....	54	
300	do.....b60	54¼	
300	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G'd's.	25¾	
550	Ill. Cen. R. Scrp. opg.	64¼	
100	do.....b30	64¾	
250	do.....b60

ferior extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 05 ₱ bbl.
Superfine State..... $4 10 @$5 15
Extra State..... 5 20 @ 5 40
Superfine Western..... 5 05 @ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin..... 5 25 @ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. 5 30 @ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio..... 5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds. 5 90 @ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brand..... 6 10 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee..... 5 40 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee..... 5 85 @ 7 80
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri..... 6 00 @ 7 50

Southern Flour is plenty and heavy. Sales 4,200 bbls., at $5 75@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 700 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour sells slowly, at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey; and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather quiet at former rates. Sales have been reported of 32,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 54; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 25; White and Red Southern (taken together) at $1 40; and White California on terms not ascertained, ₱ bushel. Corn has declined 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, with sales of 100,000 bushels, at 52½c.@61c.₱ for unsound mixed Western; 62½c.@65c., for fair to prime sound do., 66c. for Yellow Northern; 66c.@67c. for Yellow Western; 67c.@69c. for yellow Jersey and Southern, and (nominally) 70c.@76c. for ordinary to choice White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, chiefly at 90c.@91c. ₱ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 40½c.@42c.; Western, 39c.@42c.; State, 41½c.@42½c; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c., and Southern at 37c.@38c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—We have heard of sales of 1,400 bales North River, chiefly at $1@$1 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales 50 bales, last year's crop, at 7c.@13c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Transactions have been quite limited, to-day, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, chiefly at 31c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. Spirits Turpentine has been in pretty fair demand, at 45c.@46c. ₱ gallon. Resin has attracted more attention, including common, at $1 53 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Whale and Sperm continue in request, at full prices. The current movements in other descriptions are quite limited.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, and sales have been confined to 400 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$17 87½ for New Mess; $17 40 for Old Mess; $13 62½ for New Prime; and $12 50 for Old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams, at 8½c. @9¾c., and Shoulders, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in more demand, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is inquired for at full rates. Sales have been reported of 375 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¼c.@11¾c., for common to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady. Sales have been made of 400 bbls., at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra; and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@ 11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 250 tcs., in lots, at $4 25@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. at 21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 90,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 8d.@8½d.; with, by steamer, 150 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 100 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, a vessel, with Flour at 2s. 6d., and Corn, in shipper's bags, at 7¾d. For Cork and a market, two vessels, with Corn, in shipper's bags, at 9d. For Hamburg, 100 bales Sarsaparilla at 1c. ₱ lb., and 50 tons measurement goods at 40s. For Bremen, 150 bales Tobacco on private terms. For Cronstadt, a vessel, with 700 bales Cotton at 1c. ₱ lb., and some measurement goods at $7 ₱ ton.

Sales of Real Estate....MAY 28.

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NEW BOOK.

A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. H. BOERWICK, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For sale at the Publishers', RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 487 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 36 East 13th-st. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

IMPORTANT LETTERS FROM JOHN C. HEENAN, the Champion of the World; Letter from the Editor and Censor on the Renewal of the Battle of Farnsborough and the American Horses in England; *Umpire* and the Derby; full length Portrait of Heenan, in fighting costume; *Flora Temple* and *Geo. M Patchen*; the Virginia Races; Fistiana; Aquatics; Trotting; and a variety of sporting news from every part of the country, in WILKES' SPIRIT, now out.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLISHING HOUSE of E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (J. B. Kirker,) has removed to No. 599 Broadway, up stairs, where all orders are promptly attended to.

POLITICAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. SAM HOUSTON.

The citizens of New-York, without distinction of Party, are invited to meet around the Statue of Washington, in Union-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, at 8 o'clock, to respond to the nomination of Gen. SAM HOUSTON for President of the United States, made by the People of Texas on the battle-ground of San Jacinto, April 21, 1860.

Hon. L. D. EVANS, Texas. | Hon. J. HEMPHILL, Tex.
Hon. JOS. L. WHITE, N.Y. | Hon. C ROOSEVELT, N.Y.
Hon. J. CLEMENS, Tenn. | A. J. HAMILTON, Texas.
B. McCULLOUGH, Texas. | JAS. S. THAYER, N.Y.
Col W. D. RANKIN, Penn. | H. C. GARDINER, Cal.
D. D. ATCHISON, Texas. | Dr. HASBROUCK, Westch'r

And other distinguished gentlemen have been invited and are expected to address the meeting.

The Statue of Washington will be illuminated at 8 o'clock.
Dr. STEPHEN HASBROUCK,
E. BRAMHALL CHILD, Sec. Chair. Com. Arrangem'ts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—SUPPOSED TO BE TAKEN BY MISTAKE, by an expressman, a black leather VALISE TRUNK, marked on the end in white letters, "J. F. C.," containing papers of no value except to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for any information in regard to it, by JOHN M. McKINNEY, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4

FOUND.—IN THE CITY OF ALBANY, ON WEDnesday evening, the 10th of May, a sum of MONEY, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. The money appears as though lost by some person from the interior of the State. Application can be made at this office, or on G. B. MOWRY, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY EVENing last, a POCKET-BOOK, containing a deed of property in New-Braunfels, Texas, and other papers of small value. A reward of $25 will be paid and no questions asked upon the return of the deed to REID & TRACY, No. 55 Chambers st.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞ CONGRESS
Any not having those words and letters on the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling. G. & W. WATER.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 99 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few families' washing; she understands doing up ladies and gentlemen's clothes in the neatest and most satisfactory style; also, flutting. The best of city reference given. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,
ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES,
Of the Celebrated Make of
JAMES BLACK & CO.,
IN GREAT VARIETY, at
VERY LOW PRICES—
For Sale by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren-sts.

A Great variety of
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
DRESS GOODS,
For sale cheap, by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 389 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 389 Broadway.

351 CLOSING OUT SALE. 351
LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
NEW STYLES, GILT CORNICES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, REPS,
DAMASKS AND ALL UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.
ALSO, GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES
OF EVERY KIND, BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND DO.
Fitted and put up. We are now closing out these goods at a large reduction and invite examination.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
BROADWAY.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, May 28,
500 REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, at $3, worth $5.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, REAL ENGLISH THREAD COLLARS, GUI PURE PATTERNS, at 3s., worth from 5s. to 7s.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPAN'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
TOWELINGS, DAMASKS, SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, IRISH LINENS, Very Low.
SUPER ASSORTMENT OF DRAWER GOODS,
In Plain and Figured Swiss, Nainsook, Cambric, Jaconet, Brilliants, &c., &c.
Also—DRAPERIES, MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND DESIRABLE MATERIALS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

JUST OPENED, BY
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
ANOTHER LOT OF BEAUTIFUL
ENGLISH POPLINS. SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT.
ONLY 62½ CENTS. PER YARD.

STRIPE CLOTH CLOAKINGS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 493 Broadway,
Have just received a fresh lot of
STRIPE CLOTH CLOAKINGS—NEW STYLES,
At very low prices.

REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS AND
MANTILLAS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. are now selling their entire stock of the above desirable goods at greatly reduced prices.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

264 BOWERY. 264
W. PEYTON
Will open, this morning,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW MANTILLAS,
NEW CLOAKS,
NEW BURNOUS,
IN RICH BLACK SILK, TAFFETAS,
ZEPHYR CLOTHS, GRISAILLES, &c.,
At prices 40 per cent. less than in Broadway.
Ladies are invited to call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BY LAST STEAMER
We have received a few new and elegant designs
in
BROCADE, SATIN and BROCATEL,
Worthy the first examination of those about to purchase.
FURNITURE COVERINGS
and
CURTAINS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CARPETING.
A. JOURNEAY, JR.,
No. 373 Broadway,
Has received, per recent arrivals, a full assortment of VELVET AND TAPESTRY
CARPETING,
of the newest patterns. Also,
THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, AND VENETIAN
CARPETS,
CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS,
RUGS, MATS, &c.. &c.,
all of which are offered at the lowest prices.
No. 373 BROADWAY.

LACE POINTS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE SULTANAS,
LACE BURNOUS,
Newest styles and best makes, at only
HALF THE PRICE OF LAST YEAR,
LE SOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
SHIRTINGS,
Manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL TRADE.
Warranted superior to any in the market.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LE SOUTILLIER BROTHERS
INVITE ATTENTION TO
LAWN ROBES, at $3, usual price $4.
LAWN ROBES, at $3, usual price $5.
LAWN ROBES, at 4 usual price $7.
THE CHEAPEST ROBES EVER EXHIBITED.
No. 305 CANAL-ST., near Broadway.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
CORSETS AND SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY.
Just received French, German and English Corsets, for Summer wear, from $1 to $5—elegant shapes.
Mrs GAYNOR being her own manufacturer, makes Skirts a specialty. Skeletons, hair-cloth, brilliant and traveling Skirts on hand and made to order, including the much admired new shape La Gabriella.
N. B.—Skirts altered and made over.
No. 843 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.

CORSETS!! CORSETS!!! AND SKIRTS CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Mrs. BARNES respectfully informs the ladies of this City that she has on hand a large assortment of domestic and imported corsets, which, for quality and low prices, will demand a preference to any other place in New-York. Wholesale and retail. No. 197 Bleecker-st., near Cottage-place.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, May 28,
ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES MANTILLAS,
AFTER THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
Just Received per Steamers.
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, May 28,
A LARGE VARIETY
of decided
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
Received per Steamers and from Auction,
BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE STOCK
OF
LINEN and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
SUMMER HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
UNDER-GARMENTS,
FULL ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, MATS MATTING,
STAIR-CARPETING, &c.,
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, May 28,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,
AT A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT.
ALSO,
REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
Just received, per steamer *Persia*,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition
A large stock of rich
LACE CURTAINS,
Varying in price from $3 to $50 per pair.
ALSO,
Muslin and Nottingham Curtains,
Drapery Muslin and Vestibule Lace.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at
Reduced prices,
A large stock of superior
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELING,
At reduced prices.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Are now selling their superb selection of
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
And other styles of Paris Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

SPECIALTIES!!!
SPECIALTIES!!!
SPECIALTIES!!!
WILL OPEN THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, MAY 29, at 9 A. M., the following specialities:
1,000 SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE PARASOLS, for 6s., worth $1 25.
5,000 LINED AND DOUBLE FRINGED DO., at much less than the usual prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.
500 LACE MANTILLAS for $5, worth $10.
500 LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS, $5, worth $10.
200 LACE MANTILLAS, $10, worth $20
500 LACE CENTRES, from $2 50 to $5, about half price.
$3,000 worth wide FLOUNCING LACES, from 5s. to $5 a yard.
These Goods are all choice styles, bought at the recent sales, at half the cost of importation.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.
$6,000 FRENCH EMB'D LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hkfs, 3s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 4s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 5s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 6s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 8s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 20s.
500 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., $3.
500 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., $4.
200 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., $5.
100 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., $6, 7, 8, 9 and $10.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.
1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, for 2s., worth 4s.
1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, for 3s., worth 5s.
1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, for 4s., worth 6s.
1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, 6s., worth $1 50.
A full Line French Embroidered Sets, from 6s. to $10.
The above goods are much below value.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.
300 pieces REAL SWISS DOTTED AND SPOT MUSLIN, for 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. a yard, bought much under regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.
1,500 pieces EMBROIDERED CURTAIN LACES, 4s. a yard, a Great Bargain.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.
1,000 pieces EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLIN.
A whole importation closed out at a great sacrifice—1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s. a yard.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

ATTRACTIVE SEASONABLE GOODS.
$160,000 WORTH OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
For the next 30 days, at greatly reduced prices.
Black Lace Flouncings and Centre Pieces.
Black Lace Mantillas, Shawls and Points.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Valenciennes medallion Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
A new lot of Valenciennes Laces, just opened.
Paris embroidered Handkerchiefs, Collars and Sets.
Fine French Bands and Muslin Trimmings.
Infants' Capes, Robes, Frocks, Waists, Aprons and Cloaks.
Together with a superb selection of every article in the trade, all of which we offer at unprecedented low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 388 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

NEW CHINTZES, SHADES,
SHADE ROLLANDS,
And
FIXTURES.
Shades put up by a practical upholsterer.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

THE LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE stock in town of TRAVELING DRESS GOODS; some new materials in silver gray goods, very handsome and desirable for ladies not in mourning.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NOTICE.—AVIS—NOTTICIA—AVISO—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ⅞ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties, China, lacquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian Father fans, bead bark work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail at 65 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 20 styles Chinese feather folding fans, 25 cts to

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL PLEASE NOTICE.
That at No. 11 Chambers-st.,
Between Centre and Chatham,
They can be suited with
DOMESTICS
For any station. Cooks, Nurses, Housemaids, Laundresses, &c.,
Well recommended, furnished at short notice. Please call.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation to do the general housework of a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 49 East 31st-st., near 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, THOROUGHly conversant with the English and German languages and highly recommended in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above-mentioned capacity, in which she has had ample experience; salary less an object than kind treatment. Address M. S., verbally or by letter, care of Mr. Westermann, No. 440 Broadway, New-York, or No. 144 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman would like a situation as plain cook; is a first rate washer and ironer: or would do housework in a small family. Has no connections in this country and prefers a steady home. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation for a very respectable girl to go in the country to do chamberwork, plain sewing and would assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived for the last two years.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, in a private family, to do general housework; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable colored girl, as lady's maid or child's assistant nurse. Inquire at No. 219 37th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable and intellisent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel or to wait on growing children. Call at No. 32 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as laundress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; would have no objections to go to the country for the Summer; can give the best of City references. Call at 98 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, French fluting, &c; does up fine muslins in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS NURSE.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A situation for a Protestant nurse of much experience; understands the care and management of an infant; can take the entire charge from its birth—bring it up by hand if required; has lived with some of the best families; to save trouble none but a first-class family need apply; City reference given; would like to find a family going to Europe or any other part of the country. No 36 East 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation, as infant's nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and who thoroughly understands her business; is very respectable and neat in appearance; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No 424 4th-st., near 10th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of children; will take the whole care of a baby, and will be very useful in a respectable family. Has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 173 Prince-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as nurse, to take care of small children, or a baby from its birth; is willing to go to the country or to travel. Has the best of City reference Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl in a first-class family as nurse and to do plain sewing. Would prefer going to the country. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear, for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 East 19th-st., near Broadway. Good City reference.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN OF respectability wishes employment as monthly nurse or to attend a sick or invalid lady. Apply at No. 63 West 36th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to travel with a lady. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., in the basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young girl as nurse and seamstress; can do embroidery neatly. Has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 208 East 19th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; would take charge of a baby or growing children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress; would have no objections to the country; good reference given. Call at No 202 1st-av., up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; would assist with chamberwork or take care of grown children; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 560 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses and does all family sewing; is willing to take care of a young child in a permanent situation; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 9 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit, understands operating on a sewing machine, and is willing to assist in chamberwork or in the care of children; has the best of testimonials. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 85½ Clinton-st., near Delancey.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, a young woman well qualified for the above situation. Apply at No. 374 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant girl wants a good situation as waitress and chambermaid. Inquire on Monday, 28th inst., at No. 70 East 19th-st., near 4th-av., at her present place.

AS WASHER, &c.—A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO lost her husband and has two small children, wishes to go out day's washing or scrubbing. Call at No. 54 Wooster-st., up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOman wants a situation as wet nurse; can give good reference. Call at No. 187 47th-st., between 2d-av. and the river, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—SIUUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF respectable Protestant and other servants, capable of filling first-class City and country situations; on hand, 4 smart, Protestant seamstresses and nurses; also, 4 Protestant chambermaids and laundresses; likewise a good coachman; all with good references. Apply at the first class Female Office, No. 204 4th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart, Protestant girls wanted to-day.

ALL FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING houses in City or country can find the best selection of female and male help of all nations, viz: French, German, Scotch, English and Irish, at MORRIS COHERT'S Employment Institute, No. 406 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS DAILY at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., at the old-established first-class Domestics' and Families' American and Foreign Institute and Home, of civil, capable female help, to suit all. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A middle-aged man, having thirty years' experience in the leather business in all its branches, book-keeping, manufacture, sale, &c., &c., wishes a situation as assistant-book-keeper, porter, entry clerk, or in any capacity that would insure him a slight remuneration for his services. Address J. B., Williamsburgh Post-office, L. I.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS butler by a steady, respectable man (English) who thoroughly understands his business; has the very best City reference. Call on or address BUTLER, Henry A. Kerr's Grocery, No. 746 Broadway, N. Y.

AS CLERK.—TO FANCY GOODS AND NOTION dealers. Wanted, by a man who understands the business, a situation either to assist or to take charge of the jewelry department; well acquainted with the trade; good reference, &c.; salary moderate. Address P. A., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver, and knows the City well; has no objections to the country; can be seen for two days—with good City reference from his last and former employers—at No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the highest recommendation as to character and capability, and the very best of City reference from gentlemen where he has lived. Call at the Saddlery, No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th st. Can be seen at any time if not engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, in City or country, by a respectable single man who is just disengaged; the best of reference produced; he is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 Prince-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and to take care of a garden; understands the care of horses and cows. Prefers going to the country. Best of reference. Address J. L., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Scandinavian; is a married man, and understands his business well; has lived in this City 9 years. Call or address T. F., No. 63 London-terrace, West 23d-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a Protestant man; understands the care and driving of horses thoroughly. Can be seen at No 50 West 27th-st., or a note addressed T. S. will receive immediate attention for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man; is a first-rate driver, and understands his business perfectly; best of reference from his last place. Address C. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom, in City or country, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; one who would be willing to assist in gardening, and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. The best of reference can be given from his last and former employers. Address M. Y., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business in every

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—KING OF THE COMMONS—PIZARRO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—WHITE BEANCH OF THE PRAIRIE. Evening—PAULINE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

DIELOW'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRIST'S MEMORIALS.

BANAL-STREET—No. 262—WESTLOCK'S FREE GARDENS OF ORIENTAL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the *Palestine* at Quebec, and of the *Arabia* at Halifax, furnished us last evening with news from all parts of Europe to May 20, making the unusual, though not unprecedented time for the transmission of transatlantic news, of eight days. The intelligence is of the utmost importance. GARIBALDI, with his volunteers, had effected a landing at Marsala, in Sicily, leaving his vessels in the hands of pursuing Neapolitan frigates, but securing his arms and munition. Other arms and aids for the insurgents had been previously landed at another point. All the important points of Sicily were reported to have already fallen into the hands of the gallant leader, who had rallied all the disaffected to his ranks, and was quite sure to sweep the royal troops from the Island. A subsidiary expedition had effected a landing in Calabria, and Naples itself was threatened with insurrection. So great was the consternation of the King of Naples that he had invoked the aid of foreign Governments. There were also rumors of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, just concluded between the Courts of Vienna, Rome and Naples, with the adhesion of the exiled Dukes. In Central Italy affairs were also assuming threatening appearances. Gen. LAMORICIERE was concentrating his forces on the frontier of the Romagna, and to oppose him Sardinia was throwing additional troops into the Æmilia. Austria, yielding to the pressure of events, has at last met the demands of the Hungarian Protestants with liberal concessions. From Prussia, we learn that the Chambers by a vote nearly unanimous, had sanctioned the Ministerial project of a war budget; while from Russia we have the official announcement that the demands of that Power upon Turkey, which provoked the war of the Crimea, are to be renewed and urged with unrelaxing importunity. The news from France is not important. The adjustment of the prize-fight difficulty is the principal topic of English news; the champions having fixed upon a compromise, in accordance with which SAYERS surrenders the existing belt, which is to be hung up at the office of *Bell's Life*, subject to the demand of any worthy champion; while two new belts are to be made for the present contestants; and SAYERS, to close the negotiation, is to retire at once from the Prize Ring. Of personal tidings, we regret to have to announce the death of Rev. THEODORE PARKER, the distinguished rationalist and philanthropist, and of Sir GEORGE BARRY, noted as an architect.

From Mexico we have news of importance, the features of the struggle between the Miramon Government and the Liberals indicating that the latter will soon be entirely successful. URAGA had added largely to the number of his troops, and pieces of artillery. MIRAMON had given orders for ZULOAGA'S arrest; it was rumored that the latter was a prisoner. URAGA had not only occupied Guanajuato, but was moving on Queretaro, to attack MIRAMON'S forces before the latter was prepared for him. If URAGA should prove successful, it was believed that his next movement would be on the City of Mexico.

From Bermuda, under date of the 19th instant, we hear of the prevalence of a great drought and much suffering, in consequence, among the lower classes. A large export of Spring crops had taken place, no less than 13,000 barrels of potatos having been sent to New-York alone. From Barbadoes we have news to the 10th instant. It was thought that the sugar crop would exceed that of last year by 2,000 hogsheads. Considerable excitement existed in Jamaica, owing to the dismissal of certain officials for opposing the Post-office Transfer bill, a Government measure. The revenue of the Island was in a satisfactory condition, and it was understood that direct steam communication between Kingston and New-York would very shortly be established.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. DIXON offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to remove THADDEUS HYATT from jail and permit him to pass without restraint within the City of Washington. Objection being taken it was laid over under the rule. The Post-office Deficiency bill was then taken up and discussed, Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, earnestly opposing a reduction of postage. The cause of the alleged deficiency in the Post-office receipts was attributed by Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, to the large salaries paid the route agents, and many unnecessary officials. The propriety of restoring the mail service from Charleston *vid* Savannah and Key West to Havana, to the steamer *Isabel*, was also discussed. Without taking the question the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives a long and earnest debate occurred on the Pacific Railroad bill, during which Mr. PHELPS' amendment to strike out the route through Salt Lake was rejected. Mr. STEVENS, Delegate from Washington Territory, advocated the formation of three roads, northern, central and southern. No action was had thereon. An amendment, offered by Mr. BEAGAN, to the effect that the grantees, within three months of the passage of the act, shall determine the amount of capital necessary to complete the road, was agreed to. The report of the Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the amendments of the West Point Academy bill was concurred in.

The office of Commissioner to adjust the Paraguay claims, which was offered to Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, has been declined by that gentleman, and Mr. HENRY L. PHILLIPS has accepted it.

At Buffalo, yesterday, the proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference were renewed. A motion was offered that the vote on the Slavery question should be taken on Wednesday, but after considerable discussion the matter was indefinitely postponed. The Slavery report afterwards came up. Dr. CRAIG, of Minnesota, and Dr. BURNETT, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the majority report. In the afternoon session the Conference proceeded to the election of officers.

The Old School Assembly continued their session at Rochester yesterday. The report on Theological Seminaries was received, and a resolution adopted granting a fifth Professorship at Princeton. The Presbytery of Toledo and the Synod of St. Paul were erected.

At Boston, yesterday, the religious anniversaries commenced. The various meetings were very largely attended.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman BOOLE moved to amend the minutes of the previous meeting, by striking out the removal of Mr. A. V. STOUT from the office of City Chamberlain, and all other business done after he had vacated the chair. The Board refused to amend. The Corporation Counsel sent in an opinion to the effect that the Aldermen are *ex-officio* Justices of the Peace, and magisterially charged with the preservation of the public peace, with power, in certain cases to arrest, commit and bail offenders, except such as have been committed by other magistrates. The Board of Councilmen laid on the table a resolution soliciting information from the Mayor as to the rate of interest agreed to be paid on City funds by Mr. PLATT, in case of his assumption of the duties of City Chamberlain. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Comptroller to furnish a statement of the daily and weekly balances in the hands of the City Chamberlain and County Treasurer since the first of January. The Comptroller, in a communication, intimated his intention to prosecute several parties alleged to be running ferries between this City and Brooklyn without leases from the City authorities.

Comptroller HAWS sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening his annual report, exhibiting the revenues and expenditures of the City Government, including the operations of the several trust and sinking funds, for the year 1859, showing that while the total receipts were $21,693,876 85, the expenditures were a trifle under that amount. He speaks well of the Central Park expenditure, so far, but, apparently, doubts the policy of increasing our debt for that important work any more at present, or while so many other improvements necessary to the comfort of citizens remain unfinished. He pays a high compliment to the late managers of the Croton Department, and recommends an increase of the works. He proposes to make the owners of private carriages pay a license, and would levy a tax on dogs. If the present market system is to be continued, he recommends the immediate construction of new market buildings, in order that the City may derive a larger revenue from its property. The report, which was very long, concluded with a reference to the utter confusion in which he found the Department when he entered upon the duties of his office, and the great labor necessary to restore it to order.

The Republicans of the Second Ward last evening adopted a resolution indorsing the Chicago nominations, and pledging support to the candidates; in the Seventeenth Ward a small meeting determined to have a grand ratification on Saturday evening next, and the Twentieth Ward Republicans determined on erecting a wigwam at an expense of $800. At a meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Association, speeches were made by WM. CURTIS NOYES and Gen. NYE, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and pledging them the hearty support of the Republicans of that Ward.

The City Inspector reports 422 deaths as having occurred in this City during the week just closed—an increase of twenty over the number which was given in the statement of mortality for the week ending May 19. During the corresponding portions of 1858 and 1859, there were 442 and 346 deaths respectively.

The German May Festivals of Pfingstmontag and Whitesuntide were duly commemorated in this City and vicinity yesterday. The Sængerbunds, the Turnverein, the German military and Social Societies turned out in full force, and enjoyed themselves highly at Jones' Wood, Hamilton Park, Conrad's Park, and at various other suburban localities. The celebration was quite general—no less than twenty thousand persons having visited Jones' Wood alone.

The Stock Market was again dull yesterday, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower on the share list. New-York Central 82½@82¾. The Bank return shows a very steady movement in Specie and Discounts. Money easy and Exchange steady.

Cotton was very quiet, yet steady. Flour was in pretty good demand, chiefly for home use, at uniform prices. Wheat was less active. Corn declined 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel; supply heavy. Provisions were rather lightly dealt in, as were likewise Hides, Leather, Metals, Sugars, Coffee and Teas. Fish Oils were inquired for, as were likewise Rice, Tallow, Whisky, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine. Hay and Cassia attracted more attention. Freights were brisker.

Political Pandering.

We owe a new debt to the Covode Committee. Thanks to their investigations, the world at last possesses Mr. BUCHANAN'S idea of a good Democrat? It will be remembered that Hon. B. J. WALKER was sent to Kansas in 1857, as Governor, by our venerable President, to do justice, in mercy—the "old public functionary" invoking the Divine blessing on his own head as he dispatched his representative to the scene of his duties. An election occurred shortly after in Kansas, and returns from two counties—Oxford and McGee—notoriously false and fraudulent, were presented, the voters' names having been taken by wholesale from the Cincinnati Directory. Gov. WALKER, like a good citizen and an honorable man, refused to receive these returns, and thereupon followed a difficulty between himself and his Chief. Mr. BUCHANAN did not care how the returns were made up, so that the majority was on his own side, and accordingly sent Gov. WALKER his letters of leave.

About this time, one of the President's old friends, Col. FORNEY, was editing a newly-started journal, the *Press*, in Philadelphia. With a perspicacity somewhat unusual, it must be confessed, in a party organ, the *Press* saw this matter of illegal returns in Kansas in the same light in which it had been viewed by Gov. WALKER, and denounced the fraud accordingly. This reckless honesty excited "great alarm" at Washington. It was thought that if Col. FORNEY persevered in speaking well of Governors who did their duty, and in denouncing frauds favorable to the Administration, this conduct of his "might lead to a breach" between himself and the President. In December, 1857, one Mr. WEBSTER, of Philadelphia, wishing well at once to Col. FORNEY and the President, flattered himself that he had hit upon a capital plan for reconciling this little difference. It occurred to this worthy gentleman that the printing of the Post-office blanks—a "job" estimated at some $80,000 a year—had not yet been given out, and that if the Government could be induced to offer, and Col. FORNEY to accept, this little token of esteem and regard, a better state of feeling might be established between the President and the *Press*. Fired with the thought, Mr. WEBSTER sat down at once and wrote—to whom? Not to the Postmaster General; nor yet to the President; but to the first law-officer of the Union—to Mr. Attorney-General BLACK. To persons unversed in the practices of politicians, it may appear even disagreeably astonishing that the Attorney-General of the United States should be selected as the agent in a commercial transaction of this kind; and a few superannuated bigots may even expect to be told that Mr. BLACK rejected with scathing scorn the proposition of this peace-making Philadelphian, that he should negotiate the purchase of Col. FORNEY'S opinions, in exchange for $80,000 of the public money then under the charge of a perfectly independent department of the Government. Readers of Mr. BUCHANAN'S famous Pittsburgh letter on official corruption may possibly share this expectation. The general public, however, we fear, will be very moderately surprised to find that Mr. BLACK agreed with Mr. WEBSTER in thinking that there was nothing "derogatory" in the aforesaid proposition; and that he replied to it in the following touching epistle:

MY DEAR SIR: There is no definite (nor indefinite) arrangement made of the affair to which you refer. If you desire to do our highly valued and gifted friend a great service, you should come here immediately. I have long desired to see you. Please to come. If you won't come, say so by telegraph. Yours, ever,
D. WEBSTER, Esq. J. S. BLACK.
Dec. 18, 1857.

Of course, D. WEBSTER, Esq., left home at once for Washington, without so much as consulting the "highly valued and gifted friend" whom he desired greatly to serve, and about whose welfare the Attorney-General of the United States confessed himself to be so deeply concerned. An interview took place immediately on Mr. WEBSTER'S arrival, between these devoted diplomatists; and at this interview, Mr. WEBSTER—speaking, be it remembered, under oath—avers that the Attorney-General delivered himself of the following plain and business-like talk:

"He expressed great regret at the course Col. FORNEY was pursuing on the subject of the then state of affairs in Kansas. He said it was evident that if he persisted in it a breach would follow between him and the Administration, and predicted that in that event Col. FORNEY'S bones would whiten, along with WILMOT'S, on the shore of Black Republicanism; he wanted Col. FORNEY to give a pledge through the columns of his newspaper that, whilst the pending question was a fair subject of difference as between Democrats, it was, nevertheless, a question to be settled within the organization of the party, and that all good Democrats would abide by the decision of the party on that subject. He wanted him also to say, that under no circumstances did he (Col. FORNEY) intend to become a Black Republican."

This was explicit. The fearful prospect so impressively presented by the eloquent Attorney-General of Col. FORNEY'S "bones whitening along with those of WILMOT on the shore of Black Republicanism," when his character might have been comfortably *black-ening* under the sunshine of Presidential patronage, struck Mr. WEBSTER with dismay. Of course this catastrophe must be averted. "You merely wish FORNEY to sell you the key of his lips," says WEBSTER in effect. "Well, that is satisfactory, only—how much will you give? The whole $80,000, or only a part of it?" The Attorney-General replied, unhesitatingly, "The whole of it." Now, mark the sequel, and lament with us afresh, how oft the best laid schemes of mice and men "do gang agley." Mr. WEBSTER continues:

"I telegraphed over to Col. FORNEY that I had a proposition which I thought he could honorably accept, and returned immediately to Philadelphia. As Judge BLACK'S and my views agreed, I advised Col. FORNEY to accept the proposition. *He indignantly refused to do so, and directed me to write to Judge Black that if a lifetime spent in the Democratic Party, and in the advocacy of its principles, was not a sufficient guaranty of his continued adherence to it, he had lived in vain.*"

Such obstinacy, comparable only to the wrong-headedness with which *Isabella*, in SHAKESPEARE'S "Measure for Measure," defeated the highly advantageous arrangements of *Angelo*, discouraged, but did not absolutely overwhelm the benevolent WEBSTER. He sent back Col. FORNEY'S scornful refusal, but tells us:

"I added on my own account that notwithstanding this was Col. FORNEY'S answer, I thought it would be good policy to give him the printing of the Post-office blanks, as the position was such a prize that it would accomplish the very result the Administration required. I never received any reply to my letter."

Attorney-General BLACK and J. B. evidently knew Col. FORNEY too well to believe that he was in the market at any price or on any conditions. J. B. certainly did, for he had himself tried without success, as we learn a little further on in this strange history, to make a private purchase of the Colonel. Mr. WEBSTER testifies that he had

"heard Col. FORNEY read the correspondence between Mr. BUCHANAN and himself at the time it occurred, in which *the President offered him the Liverpool Consulate, and stated that, over and above the salary, which was ample for his comfortable support, he could be put in the receipt of other means.*"

Is it any longer to be wondered at that an "old public functionary" should have resented with so much patriarchal dignity the appointment of the Committee to which we are indebted for such glimpses of his "inner life" as these?

Here are the highest Executive and the highest legal officer of the American Government, conspiring to use the public money for the purpose of bribing a journalist to acquiesce silently in the perpetration of the grossest public frauds. Madly bent upon reading out of the "Democratic Party" the formidable Senator, Mr. DOUGLAS, who had set his face as a flint against a certain series of political iniquities in Kansas, and on crushing an Executive officer, Gov. WALKER, for exposing one feature of these iniquities, the President does not shrink from using the Attorney-General in a capacity for which only one exact and expressive name can be found; a name unhappily not apt to earn polite. And to this "honorable office" the Attorney-General lends himself, as smilingly, though not so successfully, as Sir Pandarus of Troy. To buy voices, to forge votes, to traffic in public contracts, according to these high authorities is to be "a good Democrat." This decision Democratic Senators and Representatives, by their applause and support of the Administration which has uttered it, do not shrink from indorsing. This is the final test by which Mr. DOUGLAS, we suppose, has been tried and found "bad;" as by this test, Col. FORNEY has been dismissed to leave his "bones whitening on the shore of Black Republicanism." It strikes us, that if the President and his Attorney-General have the branding of "good Democrats," the "shores of Black Republicanism" will become a very busy bleaching-ground before the beginning of November next.

The Mayor and the Chamberlain.

Since the Legislature has taken the Sword from the Mayor, by transferring the control of the Police to a Board of Commissioners, he has endeavored to console himself by securing more absolute command of the Purse. The independent organization, and the admirable administration of the Finance Department, have hitherto been found embarassing obstacles to the gratification of this fond wish to which he has constantly directed his "single eye," so ostentatiously dedicated to the public service. Notwithstanding the convenient facilities afforded by a Board of Aldermen, who discover in the "almighty dollar" a sufficient "cause" for anything which they find it for their interest to do, it seems that the Comptroller has wisely determined to save the City from the endless complication which would result from recognizing the Mayor's Chamberlain PLATT, who has no money to pay a warrant, and ignoring the actual Chamberlain STOUT, who has the City funds in his possession. The Comptroller declining to approve the bonds tendered by Mr. PLATT, or in any way to become a party to the outrageous scheme of usurpation by which the Mayor seeks to gain unchecked control of every branch of the City Government, the controversy must now go before the Courts for adjudication.

Pending the dreary procession of writs, orders, injunctions and decrees which will illustrate the ingenuity of the lawyers, and the circumlocution of the Courts, it becomes a matter of solicitude to the creditors of the City to know how they are to be paid. We take it for granted that Mr. WOOD and his *protegés* will scorn to receive a dollar from any other hands than those of Mr. PLATT, even though starvation be the penalty of their self-denying constancy. But it will be seen from the correspondence between Mr. STOUT and the Comptroller and the Mayor, published in another column, that the legal controversy will in no way hinder the public business, if the Mayor has no private ends to serve, by refusing to countersign warrants drawn by the Comptroller upon the Chamberlain who can pay, instead of the would-be Chamberlain who cannot pay.

Mr. STOUT, with a just appreciation of the inconvenience for which he seeks to provide a remedy—although others are responsible for it—proposes to honor all warrants that may be drawn upon him, properly countersigned by the Mayor, waiving any implied concession of the Mayor's position, which might be inferred from this course, pending such proceedings as Mr. PLATT may be advised to prosecute in the Courts for the purpose of asserting his very equivocal pretentions to office.

The first move on the legal chess-board will be made this morning, on the part of the Mayor, in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice MULLEN, upon an application for a writ of *mandamus* directing the Comptroller to approve Mr. PLATT'S bonds. The "opinions" put forth by Messrs. O'CONOR and BRONSON, that "His Honor" the Mayor, and the Aldermen, can do what they please, "for cause," and snap their fingers in derision and defiance at the Courts, it seems are soon to undergo the first process of judicial ventilation. The Charter provides that the Governor may remove *the Mayor*, "for cause." It would not be an unwelcome public service if His Honor should establish a precedent which, however convenient to-day, in the exaltation of PLATT, may be invoked to-morrow for the dismissal of FERNANDO WOOD. If he succeeds in securing the interpretation for which he contends, we trust the Governor, being thus fortified, will not hesitate to exercise the power which the Charter places in his hands, for the protection of the City Treasury.

The State of Europe.

The affairs of Europe can hardly, with truth, any longer be called "foreign affairs" to the people of America. The enormous tide of European emigration which, after flowing steadily to our shores in a Mississipian stream for the last six years, has suddenly widened and deepened; the increase of business relations and commercial exchanges which has followed and attended upon this emigration, making New-York another London for the cosmopolitan influence of its markets, and knotting together the smallest inland Duchies of Germany with the prairies of the Far West; and, finally, the amazing development of steam communication, which has grown upon us so silently and swiftly that we have scarce marked its advances, till now the centres of European life and activity are actually nearer to our shores than a few years ago Boston was to New-Orleans, or New-York to St. Louis; all these things combine to make the great republic part and parcel of the European family of nations. It is childish to babble over the dreams of JEFFERSON in the face of these facts. For good or ill they are facts; and every man who has an interest to care for, or a hope to cultivate in the busy world of America to-day, from the broker in Wall-street to the farmer in Minnesota, may as well understand by the use of his own faculties that his fortunes are involved in the fortunes of the Eastern Continent, as wait to have the truth forced home upon him in some sudden and perhaps not altogether satisfactory shape.

To-day, for instance, the *Arabia* brings us the electrical touch of events which were shaking the financial barometers of London and Paris only a week ago. They may pass lightly over us at the moment, but the wise and wary will recognize in them the possible precursors of news which cannot pass lightly over us; and feel afresh how close the ties are which bind us up with the chances and changes of the great Christendom to which we belong by "entangling alliances" not at all of our own choosing. No sensible man can be indifferent to the thought that his material interests are lying within eight days' sail of a great European convulsion, an "Italian war" on the Rhine, instead of the "Po;" or a "Crimean war," with a Russo-French alliance, beleaguering the British coasts. The news brought by the *Arabia* is less important in itself than in the under-current which it reveals, of grave diplomatic movements on the Continent. The feature which first arrests the eye, more by its brilliancy than by its positive significance, is of course the successful landing of GARIBALDI in Sicily, with the reported and altogether probable story of his triumphant progress towards the complete conquest of that island. Were the rest of Europe pacified and contented, there would be little in the expulsion from Naples and Sicily of an incompetent King and a Government no longer tolerable by God or man, to excite any feelings but those of unmixed satisfaction. But in the actual condition of the Italian Peninsula and in its relations with the great Powers, it is greatly to be feared that the emancipation of Southern Italy may force Sardinia into a premature collision with the Papacy on the one side, and with Austria on the other—a collision from which the champion of Italian liberties cannot shrink; which the Austrian Emperor, by the sudden and almost insulting eagerness with which he is pressing constitutional concessions upon the Hungarian Protestants, whose faith he was but yesterday trampling in the dust with their civic rights, proves himself to dread, and which it will tax the judgment and the self-command of the Emperor of the French to the uttermost either to avert or to control, without putting France and himself into a false and perilous position.

While the South is thus bursting into flame, Central Europe betrays the rapid growth of complications, formidable enough in themselves, but doubly formidable from the fresh fuel which must fall from them upon the Italian conflagration. The tremendous majority by which the Chambers of Prussia have voted to sustain the VON SCHLEINITZ Ministry, in putting the army upon a war-footing, is the natural corollary of the indications upon which we last week commented, of the determination of the Prussian Liberals to seize the present opportunity for putting Prussia definitely at the head of the German nation. This majority is at once a fresh blow to Austria and at the expiring German Confederation of 1849, and a fresh menace to Denmark. It may be attributed partly to the threatening aspect of affairs in the South, and the possibility of a new Austro-French war in Italy; partly to the more threatening aspect of affairs in the East, and the possibility of a Russo-French alliance for the dismemberment of Turkey; partly to the urgency of the "Prussian party" in the English Cabinet and at the English Court, and to the jealousy of NAPOLEON which that party preaches by day and night into the ears of the Government of FREDERIC WILLIAM. But its main significance is German, domestic and political. It points not to any action of Prussia as the ally of any other Power in any other Power's designs, but to her decisive adoption of that imperial policy in Germany which was urged upon her in vain ten years ago by VON EAGERN and VON VINCKE.

Last, but not least in this circle of symptoms, presaging an indefinite period of fluttering *consols* and anxious "leaders" and general perturbation, comes the ominous urgency of Russia in behalf of the Christian subjects of Turkey. As we have once and again urged upon the attention of our readers, the conduct of the Turkish Government since the peace of Paris has been steadily preparing the way for a new Christian intervention in the affairs of the Porte. The provisions made under that Treaty for the relief of the *rayahs* have been practically annulled by every Pacha in the Empire. Whether England chooses to recognize this fact or not, Russia, the long recognized protector of Greek Christendom, who unwillingly accepted the Treaty of Paris from her victorious foes, cannot be expected to overlook it. France has not been so well treated by her ally of 1854 that she should withhold her influence from supporting the reasonable demands of Russia upon the Porte for that justice to the Turkish Christians which Russia was compelled by Europe to accept in 1856. Whether the Porte is physically able to secure this justice is a question of portentous import, in the solution of which, at no distant day, the people of every civilized nation may unexpectedly find themselves taking a poignant personal interest.

MUSCLE AT A DISCOUNT—A GOOD MOVEMENT.—We are glad to see the Metropolitan Police are not disposed to follow the example of their English brethren, and connive at the great "muscle movement." The "mill" which was to come off on Riker's Island, yesterday morning, is now numbered in the sad category of the "things that might have been," inasmuch as the tug that was to carry the spectators was taken possession of by the officers, and one of the principals and one of the seconds are now completing their training in the classic shades of the Tombs.

We congratulate the Police most cordially upon the exemption of the force from the miserable delusion which seems rife just now in England that "the ring" promotes anything but a breed of blackguards of unparalleled rascality and ruffianism. They have been raising their heads a little in this City under the influence of the Heenan and Sayers excitement, but a few salutary captures, effected with as much dexterity as those of yesterday, would do much to crush their budding hopes of public favor. If they will "train," there is no place for the work like the Tombs or Sing Sing. The diet is wholesome, the hours regular, the air pure, the ventilation carefully attended to, and the various "exercises" are enforced with unfaltering regularity. Our sincere wish is that every pugilist in the City may ere long find himself hard at work in either one or the other, and that his muscular development may prove as satisfactory as the circumstances will permit.

St. Vincent's Fair.

The Sisters of Charity have fairly captured the coy month of May, and compelled her to show herself in behalf of the sacred cause to which they give their lives. In the streets, and parks, and public places, the willful month behaves badly enough; but in the Palace Gardens she is a captive, caged and bound with flowers, and forced to smile, whether she will or no, on thousands of admiring human faces. If ever there was a just cause for such violent measures, it is the cause of the truly Catholic (because truly impartial) charity in aid of which they have now been taken. The Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul in this City has for years been open to the suffering of every creed and every name; and through its quiet wards mercy and gentleness have done their blessed work, unobserved and untrumpeted of men. The Sister of Charity may be the daughter of Rome, but she is the recognized sister of all mankind, preaching a gospel over which no controversy can arise, and which no hardness of heart can resist. To say that this true order of Christian nobility is now appealing to the public of New-York for aid in its self-imposed task of unflagging humanity, is to offer our readers the opportunity of giving themselves a pleasure in which they may safely indulge to the top of their bent. The Fair and Floral Festival of St. Vincent now open, will not be closed until Friday next.

Death of Theodore Parker.

The intelligence of the death of Rev. THEODORE PARKER, which occurred at Florence, on the 10th inst., will occasion no surprise to his friends or the general public. Accounts, mostly communicated in private letters from intimate associates who affectionately discharged the duty of ministering to his comfort, have reached us, from time to time, for the past two years, from the West Indies, and from various countries in Europe, but mostly from Italy, whose warm skies and genial climate it was fondly trusted would restore the health the loss of which drove him from his native shores. At one time these letters were of a cheerful nature, but latterly the writers evidently considered his condition to be growing so serious that they could give little hope of his recovery. An extract from a communication to a Boston journal, published a few days since, must have fully prepared all its readers for the tidings of his decease which we now announce.

Mr. PARKER was born at Lexington, Mass., in the year 1810, and consequently at the time of his death was just 50 years old. His father was a farmer, but agriculture having less attraction for the son than theological and philosophical pursuits, he entered the Divinity School at Cambridge in 1833, and after a three years' course of collegiate study, graduated in 1836. His first pastoral charge was over a Unitarian congregation in West Roxbury, about three miles from Boston, where he gradually became noted for the eloquence of his preaching and the independence of his sentiments. He did not, however, for some time give offence to his hearers, gradually separating himself as he was from conservative Unitarianism to the Rationalism which he afterwards so unhesitatingly enforced in his published works. But when, during the years 1840-1842, he delivered a series of discourses, in which he set Unitarianism aside, as it was understood by its professed disciples, going far beyond not only NORTON, but CHANNING, in a liberal interpretation of the Scriptures, and at length coming to an actual denial of their authenticity, he alienated many of his warmest friends, and ceased to be recognized as a Christian minister by all the Unitarian societies in Boston. These Discourses, in a revised and extended form, he published in 1842, under the title of *A Discourse on matters pertaining to Religion*, of which in this country and in England four or five editions have been issued, and it has been translated into many European languages. It is undoubtedly a work of great eloquence, though the style is often too florid, and displays an over-fondness for metaphor. Of the opinions of the writer, there is no occasion to speak. His next publication was a collection of miscellaneous articles contributed to the *Christian Examiner*, two of which, on German Literature, attracted marked attention, from the extensive acquaintance with the abstrusest writers of that country, especially the theologians and idealistic philosophers, which they displayed—suffering nothing in this respect from comparison with the noted essays of CARLYLE. It was in 1844, we believe, that, retiring from his church in West Roxbury, where his services were no longer acceptable to a majority of the congregation, he founded, with the aid of his friends and adherents, whose zeal supplied what was lacking from their paucity of numbers, a new church, in Boston, to which gradually numbers were attracted by the eloquence, power and novelty of his preaching. In his sermons he agitated every popular and unpopular subject, with a vigor and fearlessness that carried his auditors along with him, *vi et armis*, as it were, and almost forced them to agree with his conclusions, even against their will. But, most of all, he dwelt on the Slavery question, taking it up where CHANNING had left it at his death, and promulgating the extreme views in relation to it which have been made more familiar to the country through the oratory of GARRISON, PHILLIPS and others of their school. Nor did Mr. PARKER confine his labors to Boston. He lectured in nearly all the cities of the Free States, drawing immense crowds wherever he appeared, and scarcely provoking opposition from his most earnest dissentients, who were for the time silenced and carried away by the rolling torrent of his speech.

Besides the works above referred to, Mr. PARKER has published two volumes of sermons, *On Atheism, Deism and the Popular Theology*, two volumes containing *Addresses and Occasional Discourses*, and in 1854 a collection of *Sermons on Religion*. Several pamphlets and single discourses have since issued from his pen. For several years previous to his final illness, he preached at the Music Hall, Boston, which, large as it is, could scarcely contain the audiences assembled to hear him. About the commencement of 1856 his friends began to feel some alarm respecting his health, and urged him to relax his duties, but this he would not consent to do until after some months he became dangerously ill. He continued, however, to preach at intervals, and in November of that year his sermon on *Health*, since published, was delivered, in which, alluding to his condition, he expressed confidence in his ultimate recovery, but in everything was resigned, even if recovery was impossible. He continued to grow worse, and in March, 1859, he took leave of his congregation in a touching sermon—temporarily as he hoped—forever, as it has proved to be. Shortly afterwards, accompanied by some intimate friends, he sailed for St. Thomas, one of the islands of the West Indies, where he rallied considerably, and except that his cough would not leave him, continued to improve. After a few months' residence there, he sailed for Europe, and after a brief stay in London and Paris proceeded to Italy. There his condition was fluctuating, at times tempting his friends to renewed hope, at others forcing them to despair. The sad event occurred at last, not unexpected, as we have said, and THEODORE PARKER is no more.

OUR COMMERCE WITH MEXICO.

Port Charges and Other Expenses—Cost of Ballast—Commissions—Internal Transportation—Return Cargoes—Exchange.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, May 15, 1860.

In the increased interest which is being felt in the extension of our commerce with Mexico, the following items of information regarding commercial charges and expenses at this port, which I have collected with great care, may not prove uninteresting to many of your readers:

I will take a vessel as she arrives, and proceed with her discharge, and the dispatch of the cargo to the interior, as well as show the means and manner of shipment of the returns in specie. The entrance to the port of Vera Cruz is easy and safe, and the anchorage good, except in time of northers—from November to March, inclusive—when it is dangerous, and all communication with the shore is frequently stopped. The charges to which vessels are subject are the following: pilotage, $1 75 per foot, both entering and leaving, and expense of boat for pilot, say $3; tonnage, only $1 per ton; Captain of Port's charges, $3 50; water, charged to all vessels, whether required or not, 12½ cents per ton. All vessels have to discharge by means of lighters; these are of the capacity of about 100 barrels, or say 15 to 16 tons, and the charge of each load is $28.

There are a sufficient number of lighters to give as good dispatch to the discharge of vessels as they meet with in most American ports, and there is no unusual delay experienced in either discharging or loading cargo, except during the northers, when all communication between the shipping and the mole is frequently interrupted for several days at a time.

The expense of ballast is $30 to $40 per launch load, of say 25 tons. Sand ballast is the only kind to be had. From the lighters the cargo is discharged upon the single mole or pier which Vera Cruz has as yet had the enterprise or necessity to build. This is a substantial structure, built of granite brought from Quincy, Mass. From the mole merchandise is carried by public porters to the inside entrance of the Custom-house, where it is placed upon carts and taken to the warehouse of the consignee. The charge for porterage is 12½ cents, and for cartage the same amount, for package, averaging them at, say, size of a barrel.

Most merchandise arriving here is on consignment for account of houses in the interior, or of European shippers, and has simply to be forwarded; such sales as are made being confined to the States of Vera Cruz and Oajaca, and a small part of the State of Puebla. The commission on sales is 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent. guarantee. All merchandise is sold on six to eight months' time. Produce coming from the interior for shipment, as coffee, cochineal, vanilla, jalap, hides, &c., is sold exclusively for cash. Sales, both of merchandise and of produce, are effected entirely through brokers, whose charge is one-half per cent. to both buyer and seller. Commissions on receipt of money are one-half per cent., and the same on disbursements.

The importations of Vera Cruz for the year 1856—before the present revolution—were $17,720,582, and the exportations $8,942,988. There is also a coasting trade of from two to three millions per annum. The excess of importations over exportations is accounted for by the additional exports of silver by way of Tampico and the Pacific coast.

The Vera Cruz consignees charge for storage is ¼ per cent. per month, and forwarding commissions 1 per cent. on value. There is another charge which adds largely to expenses in Vera Cruz, as well as elsewhere in the Republic, and presses the more heavily because it is nearly useless: it is the expense of wrapping packages before they are sent either by mules or wagons to the interior. The greater portion of all packages, except at least of the roughest goods, are wrapped in both a species of matting and a coarse sacking like gunny bags, and nominally to protect them against wear on the road, but really because it is simply a custom coming down from old times, and having its origin in the fact that packages so enveloped had a surface which was less likely to slip upon the mule, while the goods inside were less in danger of being damaged from exposure to the weather or the sun. But now, when covered wagons are mostly used, and the journey is only 252 miles to the capital, it is useless and certainly quite unAmerican to incur any such expense. The portion of the charge accruing to the forwarder, however, helps to perpetuate its use. The charge is from $2 to $3 on each package, averaging say the size of a barrel. Freight from the coast to the interior of Mexico is everywhere extremely high.

The rates from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, 252 miles, are from $18, which is the rate by wagons at this moment when freight is scarce and the season favorable, to $32, per mule load of 400 pounds, when the demand is greater or the rainy season has made the roads more intransitable. This is at the rate of $90 to $160 per ton of 2,000 pounds, for a distance of 252 miles, over a fair wagon road, much of which is very good. Nothing but the Mexican habit of non-competition can account for these exorbitant rates. Time from Vera Cruz to City of Mexico by wagons, 15 to 20 days, by mule trains 18 to 22.

From the City of Mexico merchandise is distributed to all parts of the interior, going sometimes as far as the Pacific coast on the one side, and to Chihuahua and the Rio Grande on the other. Latterly, however, the low rates of duties established by the Governors of Nueva Leon and Coahuila and Chihuahua on goods introduced by the Rio Grande frontier has turned so large a portion of the import trade thither, that goods imported through Texan ports are now sent to a large portion of the eastern and northern States to the serious detriment of both the Vera Cruz and Pacific trade, and almost to the entire ruin of the trade of Tampico.

The replacement of the regular duties on the Rio Grande frontier, when the Constitutional Government shall be fully reëstablished in power, will be attended with difficulty, for the benefits of free trade, or what is nearly so, when once enjoyed are not readily surrendered; and to prevent insubordination and danger of separation

the expense of her general commerce with Mexico.

The great staple export of Mexico, as all the world knows is silver, as that of California is gold. To this is, however, added a considerable annual sum in vanilla, cochineal, hides, dye-woods, etc. Specie is only allowed to be transported from points in the interior to the capital or to the coast in Government *conductas*. This has been to secure the international duty of 2 per cent., which, up to the time of the Constitution of 1857, was imposed upon all remittances from one point to another, and also to prevent fraudulent export without payment of export duty, as well as by means of the escort of Government troops to secure safety in making remittances. When the country is in a disturbed state, and two Governments struggling for the mastery, as at present, great difficulty is experienced in making returns for goods from the interior to the capital, or from the capital to the coast. This has particularly been the case during the present revolution but one *conducta* having left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz for upwards of two years, although there is now accumulated at the former place waiting transportation to a port of shipment upwards of twelve or fifteen millions of dollars.

Considerable amounts of specie have, however reached the Pacific Coast from various points o the interior, and have also been sent out of the country by way of the Rio Grande frontier. An American Express Company would soon establish far more convenient, rapid and safe means of transporting the vast sums which even now annually find their way out of Mexico, while in the increased production—amounting, perhaps, to fifty, sixty, or even one hundred millions of dollars—which will take place after the country has enjoyed a few years of peace, the basis of a permanent and vast business would be found.

Freight per *conducta* from City of Mexico to Vera Cruz is usually ½ per cent., but in the present time of revolution when an increased escort is necessary, one per cent. is charged. The charge for receiving and forwarding by commission-house in Vera Cruz is ½ per cent, or less if the amount is large. This charge, as is the case with others, is usually divided between the house at Vera Cruz and its correspondent at City of Mexico. The agent of the steamer's shipping charge, including expenses of embarkation, is ¼ per cent. Freight per English steamer to the Bank of England is 1½ per cent; time 23 to 25 days; insurance ¾ per cent.

Almost the entire shipments both from Vera Cruz and Tampico are by the monthly English steamer direct to England; but from the Rio Grande frontier large amounts are now going to New-Orleans.

From the West Coast it is taken in British men-of-war—chiefly smuggled out—to Panama, and thence is sent also to England. The current, however, is now beginning to set from the West Coast to San Francisco and thence direct to China, and at no distant day this will be the course of the entire shipments of specie from Mexico, instead of nearly circumnavigating the globe, as is now the case.

The export duty on coined silver, fixed by the tariff of January, 1856, which in the main is the one now prevailing, was 3½ per cent., but this was afterwards temporarily raised to 6 per cent. Subsequently, however, as the Miramon Government had exacted extraordinary rates from the merchants in the interior, the Liberal Government, in the interests of commerce, reduced the rate at the departure of the last *conducta* to 4 per cent., and the same rate was lately reaffirmed in view of the departure of the *conducta* that was expected to have left this month. On this *conducta* MIRAMON has, however, placed a duty of 8 per cent., which, with the freight of 1 per cent., and the Liberal Government export duty at Vera Cruz of 4 per cent., makes a total charge of 13 per cent. With these difficulties attending remittances, the rates of exchange in the interior on the coast, or on England, are naturally excessively high. In the City of Mexico drafts on Vera Cruz have been ruling at not less than 15 per cent. (distance 252 miles) for upwards of a year past, though recently, in expectation of the departure of a *conducta*, exchange fell to 13@14 per cent. premium. At Vera Cruz the rate on New-Orleans or New-York is 2 per cent. premium, and on England 48¼d. to the dollar.

A few years of peace and the presence of 50,000 American business men, would work a great change in the commerce of Mexico. ***

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN WARD CLUBS.

SECOND WARD ASSOCIATION.

Resolutions were adopted last evening at the meeting of the Association, expressive of its confidence in the capacity and patriotism of the nominees of the Chicago Convention, as statesmen who can redeem the national reputation from the disgrace which the present Administration has heaped upon it; and although admitting that WM. H. SEWARD was their first choice for President, yet pledging themselves to lend all their efforts to secure the election of Mr. LINCOLN. No other business was transacted.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD PIONEER CLUB.

The "Young Men's Pioneer Club," advertised to meet last night at No. 525 Houston-street, failed to assemble in numbers sufficient to make an organization. The few who were present, however, proposed the change of name from "Pioneer" to "Prairie" Club, by which name it will be hereafter known.

The officers of the Association, though not yet elected, are named, and given as tendered to the reporter, viz.: President, DAVID ROWE; Vice President, JOSEPH WENKLER; Secretary, GEORGE DUSEY; Corresponding Secretary, RICHARD NEVILLE.

The meeting was erroneously advertised as being for the purpose of ratification, and hence the slim attendance, but which will undoubtedly be abundantly compensated for by the meeting which is to be held at the same place on Saturday evening, and which some popular speakers have consented to attend and address.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A WIGWAM TO BE BUILT.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward were strongly represented at their meeting last evening at Lamartine Hall. T. C. SEARS presided, and O. M. BARSE acted as Secretary. The proceedings were mostly of a business character, having reference to plans of organization for the campaign. Mr. DITTENHOEFER offered a resolution appointing a Committee to raise the necessary funds for building a wigwam for the use of the Club. Messrs. GILBERT, STERLING, MCADAM and LUCKEY advocated the resolution, which was adopted. Eight hundred dollars are to be raised and expended for this purpose at once.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD ASSOCIATION.

WM. CURTIS NOYES AND GEN. NYE ON THE STUMP.

The Twenty-first Ward Republican Association held a meeting at their head-quarters, No. 445 Fourth-avenue, last evening, which was attended by about 200 persons. The regular business of the Association was dispensed with, and the President introduced WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., who made a brief speech, detailing the proceeding of the Chicago Convention, which resulted in the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He attributed the defeat of Mr. SEWARD to the action of certain persons who went from this City, and represented other States in the Convention. He did not call any names, but he was understood to allude to HORACE GREELEY. He said that Mr. SEWARD was his first choice, as he was of the entire delegation from this State; but since Mr. LINCOLN had got the nomination, he felt it to be the duty of every Republican to give him a hearty support, and if this was done, he had no doubt of his triumphant election.

At the conclusion of Mr. NOYES' remarks, Gen. NYE was called for, and responded in a lengthy speech, which kept the audience in a continual roar of laughter. He said he went to Chicago feeling the necessity of proving, what some doubted, his fidelity to the favorite son of New-York. His place there he understood was questioned by a person residing in the Twenty-first Ward, on the ground that he was not a strong enough Seward man. But his action at Chicago would testify to his fidelity to Mr. SEWARD, and to this he appealed. But the friends of Mr. SEWARD were defeated, and for one he was ready to bow to the voice of the majority. He had no personal feeling against Mr. LINCOLN; on the contrary he had enjoyed a personal acquaintance with him longer than he had with Mr. SEWARD, and he had always found him a quiet gentleman in whose presence he always felt that he was in the presence of a superior man. Next to New-York's favorite son, there was no man in the United States to whom he could give a heartier support than to Mr. LINCOLN. He then proceeded to speak of the questions at issue in the coming canvass, and of the degeneracy of modern Democracy. Why, said he, the Democrats of the present day know as little about the Democracy of the founders of the Republic as Nicodemus did about the second birth. When I sat in the Senate Chamber, and heard that great speech of Mr. SEWARD, the like of which has not been heard since the Sermon on the Mount, I imagined I heard the spirit of one of the fathers of our Government ask, "What harmonious sound is that?" I answered in my own spirit, "That is the voice of true Democracy; that is your own familiar doctrine." And when Mr. DOUGLAS got up, and attempted with his short sword to parry off the javelin darts of his adversary, I heard another voice saying, "What discordant sound is that?" I asked, "Who are you?" The spirit replied, "I am THOMAS JEFFERSON." "Well," said I, "that is the voice of modern Democracy, as expounded by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois." "Good-bye," said the spirit, "I want to hear no more; when I was on the stage, Democracy meant to strike a blow whenever an opportunity offered for human rights; but now it means to justify and defend oppression."

It is, said the speaker, a sickening sight, a painful thought, that it should require an argument to-day to induce men to vote the Republican ticket. The wonder is how men can be found to vote any other ticket. The reason is because people now-a-days wish to hang around the Custom-house and the Post-office—some of them have left. [Laughter.] These men will be rushing into the Republican Party in droves as soon as we are triumphant, and they will ask you and I to testify that they were good Republicans years ago. They will refer you back to 1848 and ask if they did not then preach the same doctrine that we do now. We can testify that they did, and we can testify further, that like the animal spoken of in Scripture, they returned again to their vomit.

He then referred to the platform which the Southern Democracy tried to force upon the party at Charleston, and said that if they had arrived at that pitch when they could put up a platform that DEAN RICHMOND and CAGGER wouldn't swallow, it would require something more than human to gulp it down.

After alluding to the broken and disunited condition of the Democratic Party, and contrasting it with the united and harmonious Republican Party, he closed by predicting the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN by an overwhelming majority.

A PRIZE FIGHT PREVENTED BY THE POLICE.—A match was made a few evenings since, for $100 a side, between GEORGE KING, of this City, and JOHN WOODS, of Boston, which was to have been fought yesterday morning at "The Cloisters," a spot on the Hudson River, opposite Yonkers, had not the police exhibited more than ordinary vigilance and apprehended KING as he was on his way to the scene of the combat. Neither of the men had been in training, and the contest was merely agreed upon to try the comparative qualities of the combatants preliminary to a fight for higher stakes should they be found well matched. Notwithstanding this fact a great deal of interest was manifested in the matter, and from an early hour on Sunday evening until the time fixed for the departure of the tug-boats which had been engaged to carry the principals and their friends to the battle-ground, the respective head-quarters of each man was thronged with representatives of every class of the sporting world. Immunity from Police interference in the past made the managers of the affair careless as to keeping it secret, and in fact so much publicity had been given the matter that it was a common topic of discourse with persons who ordinarily hear of a prize-fight only after it has been decided. Even outsiders knew where the contest was to take place, and from what points the tug-boats would depart. Under such circumstances it would have been disgraceful, though not singular, perhaps, had the Police failed to interfere, so the *J. C. Stephens*, which was to have conveyed KING and his friends from the Christopher-street dock, was seized by Capt. SEBRING, of the Ninth Precinct, ere she could obtain her passengers. Prior to that time, however, the Woods party, having with them the paraphernalia of the ring, had got safely off from the foot of Spring-street. After the seizure of KING'S boat an effort was made by his seconds to convey him to the ground in a carriage, but Capt. SEAMEN, of the Fourth Precinct, overtook the vehicle as it was on its way to the Hoboken Ferry, and apprehended all its occupants. Meantime the scene along West, Washington and Greenwich streets was very exciting. Carriages were driven rapidly hither and thither, their progress being occasionally arrested by inquisitive policemen, who scrutinized the persons inside; anxious inquirers by the hundred darted up one street and down another, and the fact of KING'S arrest not having been disclosed, the current gradually settled toward the Jersey ferries, across which several hundred went to reach the fighting-ground as best they could. The steam-tug *Corning* was chartered at Jersey City, and carried up probably 200, while many straggled up from Hoboken afoot. The combatants were to have appeared in the ring between 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., and as KING did not come to time, the stakes were claimed by WOODS, but it is probable the claim will be disallowed by the referee, on account of his arrest, and another time will be appointed for the match. Of course, the crowd yesterday had assembled to see a fight, and consequently had to be satisfied. A match between two lads, each about seventeen years of age, named JIMMY CLARKE and JIMMY ELLIOTT, for a prize of $52 obtained by subscription, was made. They fought 30 rounds, when the victory was given to CLARKE, who scarcely received a bruise, while his opponent was so severely whipped that he had to be carried from the ground on the shoulders of his seconds. The fight was well contested, and lasted an hour and four minutes. When the crowd returned to the landing they found that the steamboat had deserted them, and gone back to the City. This was a fortunate matter for a few shad fishermen in the vicinity, who obtained a windfall by taking the hungry and disappointed rabble across to Yonkers at 25 cents a head.

RAILROAD MISMANAGEMENT.—It may have been the working of the new law—*we think* it was the working of villainous poisons which pass under the title of "spirits" down too many throats—that filled the streets and squares and public conveyances on Sunday last with men in every stage of inebriate dilapidation, from balmy booziness to crazy ferocity. Church-goers, who had occasion to pass through the lower side streets, encountered scores of staggering drunkards, whom they must turn aside to avoid, or be roughly jostled from the walk. As night drew on the evidences became much more striking that Bacchus had robbed Christian shrines of the worship of many devotees. An illustration of the extent to which the nuisance prevailed, and at the same time of the pains which railroad companies take to secure the convenience of their passengers, is furnished by the experience of a gentleman who entered an Eighth-avenue car at Vesey-street with his wife, and had hardly seated himself when a drunken sot was boosted on the seat beside him, and permitted to remain until he was found too utterly helpless to manage the payment of his fare, when ceasing to be a source of profit he was removed from the car. His exit was followed by the entrance of a man in a very little less drunken condition, who insisted on making the experiment of supporting himself on his feet—though there were vacant seats—until having staggered roughly against a lady he was thrust aside by her husband, who incurred by the act the not altogether elegant censures of the drunken "member." The conductor, though requested to abate the nuisance was afraid or unwilling to do so, and the drunken rowdy was allowed to remain and govern himself by his own standard of propriety, till he chose to leave. Before his departure, however, the car stopped to admit a drunken woman, who fell sprawling, as she entered, against the gentleman whose experience had already been so agreeable. It is bad enough to submit to the jam of sober, but not always scrupulously cleanly people, with which conductors crowd their cars, but the evil is greatly exaggerated when gentlemen and their wives are compelled to ride cheek by jowl with drunken brutes.

THE HAMBURG SWANS IN THE POND AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The swans which the City of Hamburg presented some time since to the City of New-York have safely arrived, and are now laving themselves, much to their satisfaction, in the pond at the Central Park. They are ten in number, five ladies and five gentlemen. On shipboard, during their Atlantic passage, the purity of their plumage was assoiled, and they became like to the black swans which the old Roman poet considered the quintessence of impossibility, but which many centuries after his death were discovered in Australia, and may now be found in the collections of aquatic birds in the principal cities of Europe. The only "Black Swan" we remember in this country was a certain colored *demoiselle*, who gave concerts here and in London was much esteemed by the Duchess of Sutherland. The Hamburg Swans, whose natural plumage is snowy white, on being set afloat on the Central Park pond, hastened to escape the implication of nigritude. Having never been in any Slave State, they were doubtless safe in the sable weeds they had inducted while on ship-board, but then "white man is very unsartin," and yesterday they made strenuous efforts to remove the hue of inferiority, in which we are happy to say they were completely successful. If the colonial authorities of Melbourne were to send some of those *rara aves*, the Australian black swans, along, there can be little doubt that the Hamburg *cygnes*, of white plumage, would imbibe the prejudices of the country and refuse to swim with them in the same. In that case, might not the Central Park Commissioners provide another and inferior pond, with the intimation "colored swans allowed here?"

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES IN THE PARK—WHO PAYS FOR THE CROTON WATER?—Yesterday afternoon the lower end of the Park, fronting on Chambers-street and Broadway, was filled by a crowd of many hundred persons, who, having nothing else to do, were watching the performances of some steam fire-engines, which deluged the streets and amused the crowd for over two hours. The occasion which called forth this human and pluvial manifestation was the trial of five steam fire-engines—three of them now attached to the Fire Department of this City—one, which the builders hope and expect will be, and the fifth intended for New-Orleans. Each engine appeared to perform admirably, and wasted a tremendous quantity of water in much less time than could have been done by hand-engines. Special preference, however, seemed to be given to one of the five, which has not yet been ordered by the Common Council, but for which a contract has been awarded by the Street Commissioner. The quantity of water wasted was immense; and an Alderman, who is closely connected with "the powers that be" inquired by what authority the Park was thus desecrated, and the Croton thus wasted, for, to quote his own words, "enough water had been wasted there in the two hours to feed the fountains of Union, Washington and Tompkins squares for a week," while the Croton Board denies to the public the use of the water in these fountains for the alleged reason that the water is wasted. The reporter was unable to ascertain from what source permission emanated thus to occupy the Park and use the Croton; but it is not impossible that some of the large manufacturing establishments which are required to pay from one to three thousand dollars annually for the use of the Croton water, may object to this wasteful extravagance for purely personal purposes, and without charge.

FIELD DAY OF THE THIRD BRIGADE.—The annual field day of the Third Brigade, New-York State Militia, Gen. HALL Commander, was observed yesterday at East New-York. This Brigade comprises the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fifty-fifth Regiments, numbering altogether about 1,600 men. In consequence of the threatening appearance of the weather in the fore part of the day, the turnout yesterday was small. There were only about 1,000 men on the ground, all told. Of these the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) supplied 508, the Eighth about 300, the Ninth 150 and the Fifty-fifth 60. The Brigade arrived on the ground *viâ* the Long Island Railroad, about 1½ P. M., and were kept in almost constant drill until 5 P. M., during which time they were put through a great variety of evolutions and manœuvres, and acquitted themselves in a highly satisfactory manner. The same cause that prevented a full turnout of soldiers also prevented the usual attendance of spectators. The latter, however, outnumbered the former, and by 4 o'clock P. M. there were not less than 1,500 on the ground, including some 300 ladies.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—In the list of proposals received by Comptroller HAWS yesterday for $250,000 Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, we find 38 shares, taken by 19 parties, mostly in this City, but some from Massachusetts and one from Baltimore. The total amount was $616.100. Of this, MCKIM & Co., of the latter city, took $20,000; WESTON & Co., $113,000, and WHITAKER & MORRISON, $242,000.

A NEW DODGE—WARNING TO BANK OFFICERS.—Note-tellers of City banks may thank us for putting them on their guard against a new dodge which has lately and successfully been practiced on more than one of our banks. The plan is to take up, one or two days in advance of the regular day, notes which have been discounted, thus avoiding the "paid stamp." The note thus released is altered in date and, of course, rediscounted without hesitation, but is never paid. More than one bank has suffered by this ruse, and it is hoped that the caution thus timely given will stimulate the officials to closer scrutiny.

LETTERS FOR THE PONY EXPRESS.—Letters for California are being forwarded every Tuesday from the "Pony Express Office," No. 207 Broadway, to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Mo., every Saturday. Telegrams are sent to St. Joseph every Saturday, which are also taken by the Express and dispatched to all points on the Pacific. The charges for transportation of letters and transmission of telegrams are, all thing considered, quite moderate.

MORE NEWSPAPER EXPRESSES.—The Washington *States and Union* says that a gentleman representing the principal New-York dailies is now in that city making arrangements for the running of a special newspaper train from New-York to New-Orleans. It is contemplated to deliver the New-York papers in Washington by 1 or 2 o'clock every afternoon.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.—Mr. JOHN D. SHERWOOD is to lecture this evening before the Young Men's Christian Association of Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, in Madison-square. His subject is, "Personal Recollections of Palestine."

PERSONAL.—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD arrived in the City last night, and is stopping at the Astor House.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY—Review of the new Dictionary.

ECHOES FROM THE LONDON CLUBS—Literary Matters in England.

THE JAPANESE—The Lost Sketch-book found.

POLITICAL—How the Republican Nominations are Received; Mass-Meetings in Boston, Philadelphia, &c.; Mr. LINCOLN as he is, &c.

EDITORIALS—Mr. GREELEY and the Chicago Convention; Articles on Current Topics.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Semi-weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic and City Intelligence.

CONGRESS—Reports of Proceedings in the Senate and House.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION—Discussions in the Methodist General Conference.

RELIGIOUS—The Old School General Assembly; Notices of Religious Movements.

CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from our correspondents in England, France, Italy, California, New-Granada, South America, Washington, Kansas, &c.

News Items, Literary News, Arrivals and Departures of European Passengers, Produce and Live Stock Markets.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

Rogers & Raymond
Invite the attention of
GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES
To the
FASHIONABLE STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING
For
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
At their
New Store, No. 214 Broadway,
Under the Museum.
Elegant Spring Overcoats, new styles; handsome Business Suits; the most superb dress and undress Clothing. Everything new and seasonable, and at
MODERATE PRICES,
At
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S, No. 214 Broadway,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Millward's Needles
for
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and *warranted superior to all others.*
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preëminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.—At the dinner table, every dish of roast meat should have one or more table spoonfuls of this Sauce in the gravy; and for game, a moderate quantity should be mixed with the Sauce, and the bottle placed upon the table for the use of those who require an additional quantity. For sale by all respectable grocers everywhere.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Sole Agents for the United States.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

For Costiveness or Constipation, which gradually breaks down the constitution, and lays the foundation for dyspepsia and many other disorders, "Brown's Laxative Troches" or Cathartic Lozenges, are particularly adapted, assisting nature by strengthening and invigorating the process of digestion. Sold by all druggists.

Bridgewater Paint, forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, railroad bridges, depots, villas, hulls and decks of vessels, or anything requiring a cheap and durable coat of paint.
HICKS & BETTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Per Ship Caravan, just Received.—200 Stone China Dining, Tea, and Toilet Sets; also, per ship *City of Brooklyn*, 50 fancy English Dining, Tea and Toilet Sets.
R. M. BRUNDIGE, Importer, No. 232 Bleecker-st.

A Phrenological Examination will teach a person, not only his natural defects and how to obviate them as far as possible, but his talents, and the best way to use them. Examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
C. U. COLLINS, No. 490 Broadway.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

WHITAKER—ALLEN—In this City, on Thursday, May 24, by Friends' Ceremony, LOUISA, daughter of the late Saul Alley, to THOMAS A. WHITAKER, all of this City.

JONES—STUART.—At Cedar Grove, King George County, Virginia by Rev. HUGH ROY SCOTT, on Wednesday, May 23, JULIA CALVERT, daughter of Dr. R. H. STUART, to Dr. E. LEE JONES, of New-York City, son of the late Gen. R. JONES, Adjutant-General U. S. A.

DIED.

CONOVER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 27, after a short and severe illness, LILLIAN OGNIER, youngest child of Daniel D. and Catharine E. Conover, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No 182 West 28th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BOYD.—In this City, on Sunday, May 27, of consumption, THOMAS BOYD, of Scotland, aged 66 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 278 West 31st-st., on Wednesday, May 30, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Sunday, May 27, DELIA, wife of Ansel Thomas, aged 56 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence No. 31 Jane-st.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Sunday, May 27, HARRY STANTON, son of Charles and Mary Holmes, aged 4 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 190 West 56th-st., without further notice, at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday.)

HENRIQUES.—In this City, on Sunday, May 27, HERSILIA, only daughter of Joseph A and Louisa Henriques.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 134 West 23d-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

APERTEGUIA.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 27, DONA JOSEFA MARIANA TABAFA DE APERTEGUIA, of Trinidad de Cuba

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., between 34 and 4th sts., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHEFFIELD.—In this City, on Monday, May 28, EDWARD SHEFFIELD, of congestion of the lungs, aged 39 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the 43d-st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av. at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon

HAUGHTON.—In this City, on Sunday, May 27, WILLIAM A. HAUGHTON, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 Hudson-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia *Ledger* please copy.

BRIGGS.—In this City, on Monday, May 28, EDWARD F. BRIGGS.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

KEYS.—At Brattleboro, Vt., on Friday, May 25, MATHEW KEYS, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, David Keys, Esq., No. 266 West 18th-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

LYMAN.—At Mendham, N. J., on Sunday, May 27, LEWIS LYMAN, formerly of this City, aged 52 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, May 29, at 11 o'clock, from the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, in Newark, N. J.

JENKINS.—In Newark, on Saturday, May 26, ELISHA F. JENKINS, late of this City, in the 55th year of his age.

FORMAN.—At Yorktown, Westchester County, on Saturday morning, May 26, BARNEY FORMAN, aged 64 years

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 263, May 23, 1860.*
70, 19, 9, 71, 52, 31, 72, 73, 59, 10, 8, 51, 53, 35.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 264, May 28, 1860.*
41, 50, 77, 16, 45, 75, 3, 20, 55, 68, 60, 38, 43, 33.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 342, MAY 28, 1860.
30, 77, 78, 15, 52, 47, 27, 58, 63, 16, 36, 74.
Prizes cashed at No. 886 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

F—A—C—T—S.

In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.

TWENTY-SECOND WITNESS.

A PHYSICIAN'S INDORSEMENT—JOHN FINK, M. D., North Carolina.

"I have practiced medicine for fourteen years, and have sold drugs for the past seven years. I have heard Radway's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills and Renovating Resolvent spoken of in the highest terms by persons who have used them. I believe they have done more permanent good than any other medical treatment in the world."

R. R. Relief, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
Regulating Pills, 25c per box.
Resolvent, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 32 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by E. S. Hutchings, No. 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
Sold by all druggists.
W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.
AND
PRINTER'S WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-st.
TYPE,
PRESSES,
RULES,
CUTS, &c., &c.
An experience of half a century in the business, together with extensive variety of both
NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB OFFICES,
collected during that time, enables us to fill orders for complete, with promptitude and fidelity.
Attention is called to a new series of
LARGE AND HEAVY FACE TYPE,
particularly adapted to newspapers.
ESTIMATES AND SPECIMEN BOOKS furnished upon application to
CHAS. T. WHITE & CO.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES.....90c. to $1 25
LOWELL and HARTFORD THREE-PLY....$1 to $1 10
LOWELL and HARTFORD SUPERFINE.....70c. to 80c.
COMMON INGRAIN.....from 2s. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 3s. PER YARD.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 2s. 6d. PER YARD.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 2s. PER YARD.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
HEARTH-RUGS, &c., &c.
B. BEATTY, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near the Cooper Institute.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, restlessness, ill temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.
Sold by all druggists.

We assert, and any one can test the matter, that our
OLD HOLLAND GIN,
bottled by us, especially for medical and family use, is far superior, in every respect, to any other Gin ever before offered to the public. One trial will convince you that old and pure liquor can still be procured. GREENE & GLADDING, No. 62 Cortlandt-st., New-York, sole importers. To be had of the principal druggists, by the case or bottle, throughout the States and Canadas.

BARTLETT'S BURNISHED HELIX-EYED NEEDLES,
For
WHEELER & WILSON'S
GROVER & BAKER'S, HOWE'S, SINGER'S,
And all Sewing Machines. Reduced prices.
Wholesale and retail No. 421 Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS for general debility, loss of appetite and diseases of females. These medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description. King's evil and scrofula in its worst forms yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable medicines. Night sweats, nervous debility, nervous complaints of all kinds, palpitation of the heart, painter's colic are speedily cured.
Sold by all druggists.

CORNS, BUNIONS,
CLUB AND INVERTED NAILS,
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
BY LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT,
Practical Chiropodists, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
We promise no more than we perform, and give the highest Testimonials
from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

DR. BELL, FORMERLY SURGEON IN the United States Army, gives the following opinion of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS:
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14, 1856.
Some months since, while recovering from an attack of Remittent Fever, I was requested to try Hostetter's Bitters, as an article peculiarly suited to the condition of convalescent from fever. It is but simple justice to say, that it restored the powers of my digestive organs, and at the same time kept my bowels gently open. I have no hesitancy in saying that, hitherto, in using it in my practice, it has in every case where I have ordered it, acted like a charm. In thus speaking freely of it, I far from puff a patent medicine, an article it by no means claims to be.
SANDFORD BELL, M. D.
Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures scurvy, ulcers and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexion, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.
Sold by all druggists.

ARTUSAIRON, OR CREAM OF TARTAR substitute, patented by Prof. Horsford, of Harvard University. It is much better than Cream of Tartar for all cooking purposes, and cheaper. SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st., sole Agents. In consequence of the sale of our buildings to the Produce Exchange, we shall remove in a few days to Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, ALSO,
SILVER AND

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 16 William-st., New-York.

EAST NEW-YORK CENTRE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—160 lots in the best portion of East New-York, on Atlantic-av.; Vansiclen, Liberty, &c. Numerous improvements are going up; cottage houses and brick blocks for business purposes; three city rail roads, the Atlantic-av., Fulton-av., and Broadway, terminate near this point, and are about uniting the terminus of this road upon the above property. East New-York for residence is unsurpassed for beauty and pleasantness, and is rapidly becoming a business centre. Investments in these lots are certain to pay enormous profits. Payments easy. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, East New-York, or No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4, or BENET E. BACKMANN, No. 39 Centre-st

CENTRAL PARK AND HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—Five very eligible lots, without rock, at Yorkville, between 4th and 5th avs., ready for immediate improvement, on easy terms, very little cash required; there is a fine view from the location. Also, 9 of the best lots between 6th and 7th avs., above 130th-st., and near 7th-av., which is to be 140 feet wide from the Park; 75 per cent can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply at No. 4 New-st., Room No. 2, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—ANY PERSON WISHING A GOOD substantial three-story and basement house, with gas water, range, fixtures, &c., in one of the best locations in or near New-York, being on Ross-st, near Bedford-av., (Brooklyn,) will call on or address JAS. DEBBY, Builder, Lee-av., third house from Wilson st., and they shall have the same for cost if applied for immediately.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underseller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 10 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAFANTE.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—A plot of land of about 30 lots, having three fronts, near the East River, between 60th and 70th sts., suitable for a lumber yard, manufactory, brewery, or any other large establishment. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors in parlor and hall-doors, and trimmings and stairs, and mahogany blinds, and in all respects first-class; size 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE, NEW BROWN-STONE houses Nos 29 and 31 West 34 h-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises of LOPEZ & DAVIS.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, walnut stairs, tiled hall, &c., &c. Size, 24x50 feet; beautiful site, and in every way a desirable residence. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME cottage with four lots of ground, on 141st-st., near Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 162d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE—EXtra size. on 100 feet street, opposite a park, about half way between 5th and 6th avs., on 42d st., with stable-lots connecting on 43d-st. Apply to H. G. LAW, Fulton-st.

HARLEM PROPERTY.—AS THERE IS A large number of capitalists desirous of investing in Harlem property, I would offer some fine lots for sale, on several of the best streets in Harlem, at reasonable prices. A. WARNER & PLATT, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

LOTS ON 17TH AND 18TH STREETS.—100 lots for sale near 6th-av., and all but ten per cent may remain on mortgage for twenty years. Apply at Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front buildings in 6th-av., west side, between 37th and 38th sts. The stores are 25 feet front and 50 feet deep—well calculated for the boot and shoe, carpet or dry goods business. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 118 6th-av.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A BRICK house, suited for a small family, with large rooms, and garden on two lots of land. The neighborhood is perfectly unexceptionable, but five minutes' walk from either Fulton or Wall st. Ferries. The house and garden are in excellent condition. There is an unexpired lease of the premises, running two years from May 1, 1860. Rent, $660 per annum. Possession given June 15. The house is comfortably furnished, and the furniture will be sold for cash at a great bargain. Any person wanting a quiet, pleasant home, can see the premises by applying at No. 37 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between 12 and 3 o'clock, until let.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 18 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HIGH-STOOP house, with all the modern improvements; only one small family in the house; rent low to a small respectable family. Inquire at house No. 108 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 15 EAST WASHINGton-place, situated between Mercer and Greene sts. Inquire at No. 19 West 23d st., between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., or between 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, SOUT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY attic house, No. 122 West 12th-st., including mantel and pier mirrors, glass chandeliers and mantel lights, now being painted and put in complete order; to a private family of responsibility a 5 years' lease given. Possession 1st of June. Apply at No. 67 East 19th-st.

TO RENT—LOW, A NEW HIGH-BASEMENT, three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements. No. 279 West 44th-st. Inquire of H. WANMAKER, No. 285 West 44th-st.; or to H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 4,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

GREENE-STREET HOUSE TO LET.—A medium sized house, in good order, with all the modern improvements, No. 99 Greene-st., near Spring. Apply to F. A. MILLER, 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 108 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL NOVEMBER, POSSESSION immediately—A furnished house, pleasantly situated in the village of Hinebeck Flats Dutchess County, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad station. There are four rooms on the first and five on the second floor, about an acre of land, garden, stable, ice-house filled, &c. Rent $500. Apply, by mail or personally, to Mrs. STEPHEN SCHUYLER, on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A HOUSE, A FINE ORchard and garden, on Greenfield Hill. This is one of the finest situations in this country. For particulars, inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Conn., or of HENRY BALDWIN, No. 401 4th st., N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE OR COTTAGE IS wanted by the advertiser, for three or four months, not over 20 or 25 miles from this City, and to which there is frequent communication. A place with plenty of shade and space will be preferred. Address L. M. C., with location and terms, Box No 467 Post-office.

ROOM WANTED.—A COMFORTABLE FURnished room without board; moderate price, not many minutes walk from this office. Address WILLIAM, Box No 178 *Times* Office

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIately, one mile south of the Railroad depôt at the City of New Brunswick, N. J; 60 acres are under cultivation; over 600 fruit trees in bearing, choice varieties, grapery, raspberries, strawberries, &c., &c.; 20 acres in corn, wheat and oats, early and late vegetables; a good two-story and attic frame house, 40 by 50 feet; barn, carriage-house, stables &c., all in good order. Terms low, as the owner must remove. Apply to W. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall st.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand, and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Good and cheap
HOWE & FERRY, late S. Raynor, No. 76 Bowery.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHkeepsie, within the city limits, embracing nearly 15 acres, for sale. The grounds, which are highly cultivated, command a rare view of the Hudson, and of the Catskill and Fishkill mountains, and all watered by Kidney Creek, which, with never-failing springs, supplies a large fish-pond. The place is noted for its fruit and ort amental trees. The roads, which are well built, afford a drive of nearly half a mile. There is an abundant supply of pure water. The mansion is substantially built, commodious and in complete order; the farm-house, coach-house, stables and barn, all ample, and the green-house heated by hot water. The property is in one of the best neighborhoods of this charming city; could be divided into several eligible building sites, each of which commands grand views of the river and mountains, and offers inducements as an investment, as well as a home to families wishing a rural residence of rare attractions, within a short walk of the churches, schools and post-offices. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE TRACT OF land, on the east bank of the Hudson River, within 1½ hours of the City Railroad, containing about 300 acres of superior land, with a very fine, large and commodious mansion, 45x50, and all the usual outbuildings, in fine order. The land is capable of division into a number of beautiful villa plots, all of which command splendid and extensive views of river and inland scenery, being just at the entrance of the Highlands. Needs only to be seen to be appreciated. It will be sold on very reasonable terms, and presents to capitalists an opportunity which cannot be equaled of obtaining one of the largest and finest fronts on the Hudson, having a frontage of over 4,000 feet on the river. For full particulars, apply to A. J. BLAECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and furnished in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

SOUTH ORANGE PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, four plots of ground, beautifully located on Orange Mountain, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt—under good cultivation, with fruit and other trees; well watered by living springs; containing, severally, 8, 10, 14, and 15 acres, each plot capable of being subdivided to suit the purchaser. The well-known healthfulness of this section, together with its easy access to the City, its beautiful scenery and fine roads, render it one of the most desirable residences for families that can be selected. They will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to H. FENNER, Esq., South Orange, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO, No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New-York, 28 desirable residences, at the following annual rent: 1 at $125, 1 at $165, 2 at $200, 2 at $300, 2 at $350, 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 2 at $600, 2 at $650, 3 at $800, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000, 1 at $1,500 1 at $2,500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO RESIDENCES BEAUTIFULLY situated on the west bank of the Passaic River, in the town of Belleville, Essex County, N. J., each with about 40 acres of land with 600 and 800 feet front; distant 3 miles from depôt of the Erie Railroad, five from Newark and 10 from Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to H. DUNCAN or J. L. VAN WINKLE, Belleville, to JOHN ANDREWS, No. 16 Exchange-place, Jersey City, or to J. W. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st., New-York.

IRVINGTON COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—House two stories and attic, with wings, in complete order; 20 rooms, without out-buildings; surrounded with shade and fruit trees; a charming Summer and Winter residence; commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson. Apply to B. BRADLEY & CO., No. 1,244 (old No. 1,078) Broadway, near 31st-st.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 39 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., 30 miles on the New-Haven Railroad, near the Sound with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., six minutes from the depôt; buildings nearly new and in fine order; rent $350; will furnish to suit tenant upon reasonable terms. Apply to
J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FIVE-MILE River, near South Norwalk, Conn., a nice two-story cottage house and about one-third of an acre of land. Apply to SAMUEL RAYMOND, 2d, at Five Mile River, or JAMES G. POWERS, No. 101 Murray-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to depôt, first class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. For further particulars, apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

TO LET—AN OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENCE ON the East River, or in exchange for one in the City worth about $900; has 12 rooms, and 3 acres of lawn and garden; is within an hour of Wall-st., by City cars. Address Box No. 1,172 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS A NEW HOUSE 40 by 40, with 63 feet of piazza; lot 175 by 200 feet, delightfully located in Elizabeth, N. J.; fifty minutes from New-York; price $6,500. GEORGE WEBB, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE HOUSE, (NEW) WITH several acres of ground, situated in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, a pleasant ride from the river; variety of fruit, good water, and fine scenery. Inquire of FRANCIS A. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE AT GLENwood, Yonkers, having a fine view of the river, and within a few minutes' walk of the station. Possession immediately. Apply at the office No 248 Greenwich-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
NIAGARA FALLS,
Canada Side.

The proprietors would announce to their many friends and the public generally, that they have leased the above house for a term of years, and have refitted, newly furnished and made such additions and improvements as to equal in point of style and comfort any hotel at the many fashionable watering places. This, together with its location, which cannot be equaled—commanding as it does a complete view of the American and Horse-shoe Falls—and the efforts of the proprietors to keep it as a first-class hotel in every respect, will, they trust, make the CLIFTON a favorite house at Niagara Falls.

Visitors arriving by the several Railroads should have their baggage checked for and stop at "Suspension Bridge," Canada side, where omnibuses and porters will be in attendance on the arrival of every train. Those by boat from Buffalo and Toronto, will stop at Clifton House Station, on the Erie and Ontario Railway.
JOSLIN & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.
A. C. JOSLIN, formerly of Congress Hall and City Hotel, Albany.
J. W. DUNKLEE, Pavilion, Sharon Springs, and recently Rossin House, Toronto.
NIAGARA FALLS, Canada, May 1, 1860.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.—THE Equinox House is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.
For rooms please apply to L. C ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt. or F. H ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—(OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE")—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE N. J.—The above Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors. The house is finely located, beautiful grounds, baths, &c. One hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot Cortlandt-st. Trains leave New-York 8:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:00 P. M. CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 400 guests. Open to the public June 15. The D. & R. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.—The above fashionable Summer resort is now open, and those wishing to make arrangements for rooms, &c., can do so by letter to the proprietor at the above place.
WILLIAM SHARP.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LIVING IN A SMALL pleasant house in Brooklyn, a few steps from the Myrtle-av. cars, and within a block of Bedford-av., can accommodate three or four persons with board, on moderate terms; no objections to the care of children. As there are but two in the family all the quiet and comforts of a home may be realized. Address M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, THAT DO not keep a boarding-house, will dispose of the whole or part of their second floor to one or more grown persons. Table of good things and plenty of them. House desirable and neighborhood good. Unexceptionable references required and the same given. Address C. H., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR WALL and South Ferries. A private family can accommodate a few gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with nice rooms in a most delightful and cool situation. Best of references required. Address HENRY, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in 34th-st., could accommodate a family, or two gentlemen and their wives, with three or four pleasant rooms, on reasonable terms; no objection to children. References exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM WITH PARtial board can be obtained by one or two single gentlemen in a private family where there will be no other boarders, at 287 West 12th-st., near Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, residing in a delightful location, within two minutes' walk of Wall-st. or South Ferries, would receive a select number of gentlemen to breakfast and tea. Every exertion will be made to render it an agreeable home. Address HOME, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN. IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Three or four single gentlemen or one gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the City Hall, within twelve minutes' walk of the ferries and near the Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE FURnished rooms with large pantries on second floor, also one on third floor, may be had, with or without board, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen, at southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts.; house spacious; location fine, with large yard and garden; conveniently near to cars and ferry.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, WITH board, a suite of rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family or gentlemen, commanding a fine view of the bay. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Those having rooms vacant in a good location, within half a mile of Gramercy-park, sufficiently comfortable to accommodate twenty-five to fifty members of the Society of Friends during their yearly meeting, viz: the first week of next month, may address, immediately, Box No. 4,662 Post office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room, (with smaller room connecting,) and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good sized bed-room on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A front room and bedroom on second floor; also a front room and hall bedroom on third floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, with or without board; house pleasantly situated, and furnished with gas, hot and cold water and bath. Apply at No. 93 East 15th-st.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, or a gentleman and wife. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 47 West 10th st., between Greenwich-av. and Waverley-place. Gas and bath in house.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—DELIGHTFUL rooms for Summer, large and airy, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate vicinity of Astor Library, Cooper Institute, Bible House and Broadway.

A GOOD HOME.—A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 108 Waverley-place, near Washington square where the comforts of a private home will be studied. Three or four gentlemen can have a large room on moderate terms. A front basement to let for an office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, or a furnished front room with gas, bath, &c., to let to single gentlemen, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A Suite of rooms will be let separately or together. Southerners would find these very desirable, as the family is small, and the house large and airy. Apply at No. 55 East 28th-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ROOM together can be accommodated with board in a private family; also, a single room for one gentleman. Rooms contain gas and croton. Apply at No. 349 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, to gentlemen only, with board. Southern and Cuban gentlemen will find an agreeable home. Table first-class. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 14 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

BEDROOMS TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEmen in a small private family—two neatly furnished bedrooms on the second and third stories, with gas, and partial board if desired. Apply at No. 102 Prince-st., West of Broadway.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM to let to two single gentlemen in a small private family, at $4 50 per week, with gas and bath included, where there are no boarders. None but Americans need apply, at No. 118 1st-st., near 1st-av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on first and second floors, to gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements, and is situated on Washington-square. Apply at No. 282 4th-st., a few doors below University-place. References required.

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can be had for the season, in Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply to or address A. W. H., No. 178 Chambers-st.

TWO OR THREE NEATLY FURNISHED rooms on second floor to let, without board, to gentlemen, in a private family; all the modern improvements; convenient to Broadway and 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 8 5th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms handsomely and fully furnished with new bedding and furniture throughout, at No. 255 4th av., between 20th and 21st sts. Breakfast and tea served in rooms when desired.

A BEDROOM TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD.—A handsomely furnished front hall bedroom, near Broadway, to a single gentleman. Rent $3 per week, in advance. Inquire at No. 160 Spring-st.

HOBOKEN.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON One floor, in Hudson-st., consisting of two parlors and two bedrooms, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 129 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 148 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMily, No. 45 East 31st st., between 4th and Madison avs. Desirable location.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board, for single gentlemen only, at No. 53 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Steamboat *George Law* leaves Catharine-slip daily at 2½ o clock. Cars twice a day, leaving Brooklyn at 12 M, and 4½ P M. Accommodations of the first class, fine salt-water bathing, good boating and fishing. A private bowling-alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY AT Ravenswood L. I., are desirous of receiving a few boarders, families or single gentlemen for the Summer, or longer. The house is pleasantly situated on the river, and near the steamboat dock. The Maltano leaves Fulton Market slip 6 times a day. Inquire of the Captain for J. L. THOMPSON'S.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife in a private family, or where there are few boarders; a place on the North River or in New-Jersey, within an hour's travel by boat or cars preferred. Address, stating terms which must be moderate, GARRETT, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J.—A SMALL family, or two gentlemen with their wives, can be accommodated with board in a pleasant suburb of the City of Newark, within ten minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. depôt. Accommodations for a horse if desired. Address W., Box No. 174 Newark, N. J.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES wishing board for the Summer months, or for the year, can find all the comforts of a home in a private family, at the healthy and pleasant village of Stony Brook, L. I., good fishing, boating, &c., by applying to E. J. JOHNSON, Stony Brook.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG gentleman desires to board during the Summer months with a family residing in the vicinity of New-York, about an hour's ride or sail from the City. Address, with requisite particulars, C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing on the Hudson, near the City, would accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with good board for the Summer. Address WESLEY, Box No 146 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED BY a large family; four or five rooms will be required. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,474 Post-office, New-York.

LECTURES.

"PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF PALESTINE."—At the request of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Esq. will deliver a lecture on the above subject, in the lecture room adjoining the Church, on TUES (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Lecture free. The public are invited to attend.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
KNIGHTS & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 431 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

STEINWAY & SONS,
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt and other musical celebrities.

STEINWAY & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by E. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as the result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others.

Each Instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEON AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

1852 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st., and 4th-av.
N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A $350 PIANO-FORTE for $225; elegant carved case, full 7-octave, richly finished with round corners, elegant carved mouldings, fluted keys, beautifully lined with satin-wood and white holly, and is a gem; rich, powerful tone; best City makers; fully warranted; can be fully tested; worthy the attention of those in search of a beautiful and reliable instrument. Apply at the dwelling No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., for three days. N. B.—Has a box for shipping.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS FRONTING ON BROADWAY, EIGHTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREETS,

on liberal terms of payment.

For Maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AND BUILDING LOTS,

IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

About 800 lots, 1,200 feet from depôt lying between the estate of Jehiel Jagger and land of Dr. McDonald, extending from Jamaica-av. to Lawrence-st. A portion is in village lots, and the residue in plots of from 5 to 10 lots each, in the most attractive part of the village, with a view of Flushing Bay. The grade is perfect. The soil is fine and smooth, and fit for immediate use. So good an opportunity for investment in this delightful village cannot be found elsewhere nearly all the valuable tracts being controlled by large capitalists. The facilities of transit to and from Flushing, by railroad and steamboat, are unrivaled. Time from Fulton Market-slip 45 minutes. Terms liberal, and large privileges will be allowed. Printed abstracts of title will be furnished. Trains leave New-York, at 7:15, 9, 11, 1, 4, 5:45 and 7. Leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:36, 10, 1, 2:45, 4:45 and 6:45. Passengers going by the ferry can leave on and after May 28, at 8, 9:30, 12 :15, 4, 5:15 and 6:38. Leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:45, 10, 11 2:30, 3, 5:15

Maps can be obtained at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S' SALE OF PELHAMVILLE VILLA SITES.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, 120 acres of land, divided into parcels of from 8 to 10 acres each, lying between the Boston Post Road, and the New-Haven Railroad near the Pelhamville Station. Sale positive. Terms easy.

Particulars at No. 7 Pine-st., or of LYON & PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. By order of

S. E. LYON and
W. S. POPHAM,
Administrators of the Estate of Jas. Hay, deceased.

DAVID A MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

A FINE BAY HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS.

ALSO A NUMBER OF TOP BUGGIES, ROAD AND DEPOT WAGONS.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, one handsome bay horse, 15 hands high, about eight years old, sound, gentle, and kind; is an excellent saddle horse; can trot a mile in 3:30. Also, one leather-top, cloth-lined buggy wagon; has been but little used; City made. Also, a set of single harness. The whole to be positively sold, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. Also, to pay advances, top buggies, road and depôt wagons.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 29,

at 1 o'clock in front of salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., Horses, carriages harness, &c., &c., removed for convenience of sale from Throg's Neck, the residence of Wm. K. Strong, Esq., his entire establishment, sold only on account of his going to Europe, consisting of

One pair matched sorrel horses, 15¾ hands, 8 years old.

One barouche, nearly new, by Brewster.

One set silver-mounted harness, by Gibson.

Bay horse, 6 years old, splendid animal.

Single wagon, City built, with harness.

Black pony wagon, saddle and harness.

A coupe built by Lawrence.

A rockaway, built by Lawrence.

One 2-seated wagon, pole and shafts.

Sets double and single harness

Gentlemen's and ladies' saddles and bridles.

Wolf robes.

Dress and night blankets.

India rubber covering.

Linen sheets, nets and tassels.

Whips, halters, brushes, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, by order of the Executors of John G. Bowker, Esq., deceased, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, immediately after the sale of the place, 2½ miles above Tarrytown, on the premises, all the elegant furniture contained in the mansion, made to order in this country and Europe, full particulars of which is given in our auction head in the *Courier and Enquirer*, *Commercial* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st. The furniture is all of the most elegant description, and well worthy the attention of buyers, also, all the carriages, wagons, harness and stock on the place. The trains leave Chambers-st. at 6 o'clock A. M., 7 o'clock, 9:45 and 11 o'clock, and from 31st-st 20 minutes after the above hours. Returning, leave Tarrytown 3:22 and 6:30, and almost every hour during the day, making the passage in ¾ of an hour. Boats leave foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock every morning, returning at 3 o'clock every afternoon. Furniture can be removed by sloop from the dock on the place or by the train.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious gallery, No. 594 Broadway, two doors above the Metropolitan Hotel, Superb sale of household furniture, removed for greater convenience of sale, made by Messrs. Marcotte, Roux, Hutchings, Pottier and Stynus and others, all of the highest class. Aixmins er and velvet carpets, French carved walnut library and dining-room suites, book and silver cases. French mahogany buffet extension tables &c; elegant ebony buhl cabinets, encoignieurs and tables, carved rosewood parlor suites, richly covered in satin and brocatelle; library couch, oak bedsteads, richly carved rosewood bedroom furniture of various descriptions, cottage suites mat resses, rich vases, several pieces of bronzes: clocks, &c a valuable assortment of cut glass, colored and plain; a few pieces of statuary. The whole can be examined one day previous to the sale, as above. Four beautiful pianos, made by Chickering and other celebrated makers, all in excellent order.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF REAL CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ORNAMENTS &c., &c. BEING THE IMPORTATION OF SIGNOR MANCHINI.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 30 and 31, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st.,

An unusually rich variety of real Bardillo marble, Agate, Sienna, and Alabaster vases, one of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan and other classic styles; a profusion of beautifully carved card receivers, Bohemian glass vases, French cut glass ormolu and bronze clocks, elegant bronzes, silver-plated ware, and fancy goods of every description. Purchasers desiring to have their goods packed for shipping can have it done on the premises, by Signor Manchini, at a small expense.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer—No. 23 Bowery.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF BRUSSELS, 3-PLY INGRAIN CARPETING AND RUGS, OIL-CLOTH MATTING, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Bowery, in part as follows:

2,650 yards English, Kidderminster, Brussels, velvet and Wilton carpeting, desirable patterns.

3,000 yards tapestry, ingrain and all-wool carpeting, rich colors and latest patterns.

150 English velvet and Brussels rugs, various sizes.

500 yards floor, hall and stair oil-cloth, various widths and rich patterns.

Also at 12 o'clock, one Wilder's iron safe.

The above sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, the trade and others, as the goods will be put up in lots of 25 yards, with the privilege.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a gentleman's complete establishment:

Brown horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old, short tail; is a very stylish driver in single or double harness; a coupe in good order, used but a short time: also a set of harness to match. The entire establishment will be sold separate or toge her.

MORTIMER GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF household furniture THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the large residence No. 69 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, drawing-room suites, centre-tables, bronzes, statuary, oil-paintings, book-cases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining room furniture. China table cutlery and glassware, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds; also, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL OUR READERS' ATTENTION to the large and beautiful sale of Household Furniture, made by Roux, Hutchings, and other well-known makers, all of which is to be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock each day, by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., at the Irving Buildings, No. 594 Broadway, near Houston-st., affording a rare opportunity to persons desirous of purchasing substantial and well made furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Irving Buildings, No. 594 Broadway, near Houston-st., a large assortment of plain and fancy Matting of all widths, together with a valuable lot of Canton Chairs; also, several rosewood Pianos, by Chickering and other celebrated makers.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 350 Bleecker-st., opposite Van Ness Park, the entire furniture of said house, comprising velvet, tapestry and other carpets, together with a fine collection of parlor, dining room, chamber, kitchen and other furniture, &c. Catalogues at sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 3000 CASES boots, shoes and brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of seasonable goods. Catalogues and samples ready on morning of sale.

J. M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, AT NO. 98 WEST 18th-st., rich household furniture, piano-forte, carpets, oil-paintings, silverware, crockery and glassware, bedding, &c., all being the contents of the dwelling as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., marble-top and other bureaus, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds; hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, crockery, kitchen matting, curtains, &c.

J. S. H BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND FANCY GOODS.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, May 29, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl-st., a large and general stock, in lots, for dealers. Sale positive for cash. Goods well packed.

AUCTION SALES.

By LOCKWOOD BROS., No. 45 Murray-st.,

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) 30th, at 11 o'clock, 300 cases seasonable straw goods.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, &c.—HENRY G. EVANS WILL sell, without reserve, in lots to suit dealers, on TUESDAY, May 29 at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of white granite, light blue and common ware, glass ware, plated ware, knives and forks, French china, &c. Sale positive to close consignments.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM PUBLIC MARKET-SLIP.
At 6 30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, —FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt: for Groton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 a. M. and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included): Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers. Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c. and steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M. and 5½ P. M. every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua, mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:40 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R. TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M., Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!

The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. J. HOFFMIRE, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting on the following days:

Thursday, May 31,	Tuesday, June 5,
Friday, June 1,	Wednesday, June 6,
Sunday, June 3,	Thursday, June 7,
Monday, June 4,	Friday, June 8.

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGH LANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 22 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Wed'y, May 23, 4¾ P. M.	Wed'day, May 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, May 27, 1¾ P. M.
Tuesday, May 29 10½ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 1 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 2, 6½ A. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. College Point —7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 19th-st., 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,

Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.

Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.

Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.

H. N. GAGE, Agent.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BOAT.—DAILY line for Bridgeport running in connection with the above Road for passengers and freight. The steamer CHARLES, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, E. R., every day at 12 o'clock, noon. Passengers ticketed to stations on the above Road at reduced rates.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (ames st.)

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17½ Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,

NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,

REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,

BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,

OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF BOUND IRON.

ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,

HORSE SHOE IRON—PERU "BBB" and STUBS,

HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,

PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE—ONE of Ericsson's very best Caloric Double Engines of fourteen horse power, only six months in use, and now in full operation in stores Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Pearl-st., recently sold to the New-York Produce and Exchange Company. Any person wishing a great labor-saving concern, or a no plus ultra affair, can see it in full operation at said stores, where three hogsheads of sugar or its equivalent in weight can be elevated sev enty-five feet per minute. Inquire as above, at No. 26 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall, of Sackett, Belcher & Co.'s, for S. M. MEAD.

STEAM ENGINE—EIGHT-HORSE POWER, AND boiler, in perfect order, will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 156 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SICK MOTHER WHO LIES dangerously ill, to give her little daughter to some lady to adopt; it is 21 months old Apply at No. 261 East 14th-st., second floor, back room, No. 7.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,

No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,

Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1862.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. LOAN.—LAND GRANT BONDS.—The Undersigned, a Committee of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, request the holders of said Bonds to attend a meeting at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., at 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., to hear a report from the Counsel of the Trustees, and from the Committee who attended at the hearing in behalf of the Bondholders at Milwaukee on the 17th inst., relative to the foreclosure proceedings and the appointment of a Receiver of said Road; also, to concert such measures for the future action of the Bondholders relative to a decree of sale, and transact such other business as may be requisite pertaining to their interests. It is very desirable that the Bondholders be generally present

J. F. JACKSON, JONATHAN RANSOM,
NATH'L BOSS, GEO. B. SATTERLEE,
CHAS. H. ROBERTS, CASPER D. SMITH,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860. Committee.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for re-organization, are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 10th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalment on their bonds at the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 12 and 2.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.

W. R. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in advance on their proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—Office No. 28 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of six Directors of this Company, and on other business.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
J. E. BODY, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,

MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

L. MERCHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne Co., Penn., on TUESDAY, June 5 next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of June, both inclusive.

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK, in the City of New-York, has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on and after the 1st of June next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 ON BONDS of the SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD First Mortgage Bonds, Coupons payable Nov. 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation at the Broadway Bank. F. A. PALMER, Trustee.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Grima	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.

Price of passage either way the same.

1st cabin $120 and $100; 2d cabin $60.

Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.

Specie delivered in London and

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONFERENCE.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 28.

Before proceeding to the special order of the day, the Conference called for memorials, petitions, &c.

A resolution was adopted that in getting out the new edition of the Discipline, the division and order proposed by Dr. OSBORNE be adopted. Dr. OSBORNE was appointed as a member of the Committee to assist in the work.

C. A. HOLMES presented a resolution that the vote on the Slavery question be taken on Wednesday morning. After considerable discussion the matter was postponed indefinitely.

After arranging for the order of the election of officers for the ensuing four years, the Slavery report came up, Dr. CRARY, of the Minnesota Conference, having the floor. He spoke in favor of the majority report, and was followed by Mr. BURNETT, of Wisconsin, who spoke upon the same side. Upon the conclusion of Mr. BURNETT's speech, the Conference adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Upon reassembling at 2 o'clock, the Conference proceeded to the election of officers. The following persons were elected:

For Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, Dr. EDWARD THOMSON.

For Editor of the *Quarterly Review*, Dr. H. D. WEEDON.

For Editor of the Sunday-School Books and Papers—Dr. DANIEL WISE.

For Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society—Dr. DURBIN, of Philadelphia.

For Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society for the West—Dr. W. L. HARRIS.

For Editor of the *Western Advocate*—C. KINGSLEY.

For Editor of the *Ladies' Repository*—Dr. D. W. CLARK.

For Editor of the *German Apologist*—WM. NAST.

For Editor of the *North-Western Christian Advocate*—T. M. EDDY.

For Editor of the Central *Christian Advocate*—Dr. CHARLES ELLIOTT.

For Editor of the *Northern Advocate*—J. S. BINGHAM.

For Editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*—SAMUEL H. NESBIT.

For Editor of the California *Christian Advocate*—E. THOMAS.

For Editor of the *Pacific Advocate*—THOMAS H. ROAMS.

For Book Agent at New-York—THOMAS CARLETON.

For Assistant Book Agent at New-York—JAMES PORTER.

For Book Agent at Cincinnati—ADAM POE.

For Assistant Book Agent at Cincinnati, LUKE HITCHCOCK.

A resolution was unanimously adopted at the session this afternoon excusing Bishop MORRIS, on account of his advanced years, from traveling in his connection.

The Committee on Boundaries reported in part.

The number of Annual Conferences, including the Mission Conferences, is fifty-one.

The new Conferences created are Nebraska, Western Iowa and Northwestern Wisconsin.

The Delaware, Ohio, Conference was changed in name to the West Ohio Conference.

A recommendation in the Missouri Committee's report to authorize the creation of the office of Treasurer of the Missionary Society if the Board of Managers deem it expedient, and subject to the approval of the Bishops, caused considerable debate and was pending at the adjournment.

THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY—NINTH DAY.

ROCHESTER, Monday, May 28.

The practice of appointing preachers in behalf of the several Boards at the meetings of the Assembly, was abolished.

The Presbytery of Toledo and the Synod of St. Paul's were erected.

In the matter of the memorial of ROBERT S. KENNEDY, the memorialist was referred to the ministers of the last Assembly.

The report on Theological Seminaries was received, and a resolution adopted granting a fifth professorship at Princeton.

THE ANNIVERSARIES AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, May 28.

The annual religious anniversaries commenced last evening, and will continue through the week. The attendance at the various meetings was unusually large.

The New-York Hards.

THEIR VIEWS DETAILED IN A LETTER TO HON. G. R. DAVIS.

ALBANY, Monday, May 28.

Hon. JOHN CRAMER, delegate at large on the Wood Charleston Delegation, Chairman of the Astor House meeting, and representative man of the Wood-Dickinson movement in this State, has addressed the following let er to Hon. G. R DAVIS, Ex-Speaker of the State Assembly:

WATERFORD, May 24, 1860.

HON. G. R. DAVIS—*Dear Sir*: In answer to your letter requesting my opinion as to the expediency of the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS by the National Convention to assemble in June at Baltimore, I must own I have reflected much on the subject, and from what I heard and saw in a tour through several Western States, I have become perfectly satisfied that he is the only man the Democratic Party can present with any hope of success. Recent events enacted at Chicago by the Republican Party have, in my opinion, rendered his nomination absolutely imperative, if we desire to secure the ascendancy of the Democratic Party in the State or nation. I have no personal attachment for him, any more than I have for any other good and consistent Democrat, and would, so far as I am concerned, as cordially support any other man as him. But I am convinced that he is the only man who can carry the State and Union. Mr. DOUGLAS is not only an available, but an experienced statesman of marked ability, unalterable firmness of purpose, and indomitable perseverance—important qualifications for the Chief Executive. I would myself support any good Union man of the South, but the feelings of the masses North and West are such at present that we cannot control their action, and if we should make the rash attempt now we must be beaten by overwhelming majorities. These few reasons would govern my action in the pending nomination. I have not adverted as much as I ought, perhaps, to the permanent advantage it would give us in the State elections hereafter—a united, harmonious Democracy would exterminate the corrupt and ruinous rule of Black Republicanism for many long years.

Truly your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN CRAMER.

This letter is regarded here as an indication of the alarm of the Dickinson men at the probability of HORATIO SEYMOUR being nominated at Baltimore, and as an attempt on their part to head off such a movement. It is said it will be followed by other similar demonstrations.

Delaware Politics.

THE SECESSION FACTION SUSTAINED.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Monday, May 28.

Messrs. BAYARD and WHITELY addressed a meeting of the Regular Democracy on Saturday, and gave an account of their stewardship at Charleston. After an exciting discussion of over four hours, the meeting fully sustained the action of the seceding delegates. The County Convention also held a session, and instructed Messrs. BAYARD and WHITELY to resume their seats in the Convention at Baltimore, provided, in their opinion, the nationality of the Convention should be restored by the action of a sufficient portion of the regular delegations from the seceding Democratic States. There was only one negative vote in the Convention.

The New-York and Harrisburgh Express Train.

EASTON, Pa., Monday, May 28.

The Harrisburgh Express train, being the first day of the new arrangement, arrived here at nine o'clock, A. M., three hours from New-York. New-York papers of to-day were received by this train.

HARRISBURG, Monday, May 28—2 P. M.

The first train by the middle route from New-York arrived here at 12.40 P. M., being six hours and forty minutes from New-York *via* the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, without change of cars. New-York papers were received through the Hope Express Company eight hours earlier than before. Passengers by this train connected with trains of the Pennsylvania Central, East and West, and also the Northern Central and Cumberland Valley Railroads.

Fires.

MANSON (ME.) NEARLY DESTROYED.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, May 28.

The village of Manson, Piscataquis County, was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. About forty buildings were burned, including the only church, two public houses, post-office, stores, etc. The fire caught in a stable connected with the Mansion House.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WALTHAM, MASS

BOSTON, Monday, May 28.

An incendiary fire at Waltham last night destroyed the Episcopal Church. Loss $.2,000; partly insured.

PAPER MILL AT WALTHAM, MASS.

BOSTON, Monday, May 28.

The paper factory of HAVEN & MORSE, at Ashland, was burned last night. Loss $8,000; insured.

The Citizens' Saloon building in North Attleboro, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $50,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 28.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana and Key West on the 25th inst., has arrived here. Her advices state sugar dull and tending downwards. Muscovades unchanged, with a few sales at 6¼@6⅜ reals; fair and refining at 7⅛. Molasses—Little inquiry and prices weak, clayed, 3@3½ reals. Exchange on London 111⅛@112; on New-York and Boston at par@⅛ per cent. premium. Freights to the United States slightly declined.

Thunder Storm.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 28.

A terrible thunder storm occurred here yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock, unroofing houses, prostrating trees, &c. The Cincinnati boat *Telegraph, No. 3*, was blown from her landing with a wharf boat. She was stopped by coal boats, one of which she sunk.

CALHOUN BENHAN left for California *via* New-York, to-day.

The Savannah Slave Case.

LAMAR AND HIS ASSOCIATES GO UNPUNISHED.

SAVANNAH, Monday, May 28.

The District-Attorney has *nolle prossed* the cases against LAMAR, AKEN, MOTT, TUCKER, and BROWN. The prosecutions continue against Capt. FARNUM and CORRIE for piracy, and TROWBRIDGE and BROWN for holding Africans.

Destruction of Long Wharf at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 28.

The northerly end of Long Wharf, which has been repairing, slid into the dock last night, destroying a stone sea-wall 60 feet long and an earth embankment 20 feet in depth. Damage $20,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 28.

FLOUR in moderate demand and market easier; sales 1,000 bbls., at $4 for fine, $5 20@$5 50 for extra Wisconsin and Illinois; $5 50@$5 75 for fair to choice extra Indiana and Ohio; $6@$6 75 for double extras. WHEAT dull, and heavy; sales 2,500 bushels Canada Club, at $1 07. CORN in fair demand, and lower; sales 45,000 bushels, at 46c.@50c. for hot, and unsound; 51c.@53c. for sound to prime. OATS lower, demand fair; sales 14,000 bushels Canada, at 34½c., free five days. Other grains nominal. WHISKY nominal, at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, at 41c. on Flour, 12c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand for the interior and Eastern trade; sales, 600 bbls., at $5@$5 25 for Spring State, and $6 12½@$6 50 for extra Canadian. WHEAT very quiet, but held above buyers' views; no sales. CORN dull, and easier; sales, 5,300 bushels Illinois, at 56c. Other grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour, 26c.; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 30,300 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,300 bbls. Flour, 6,600 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 28.

FLOUR very dull, but unchanged in price. WHEAT dull; White, $1 50@$1 57; Red, $1 35@$1 42. CORN declined 1c.; Yellow, 71c.@72c. PROVISIONS firm, Mess PORK, $18 50. WHISKY dull, and selling at 21c.@22c.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, May 28.

COTTON dull. Steamer's news caused less firmness; prices irregular. SUGAR firm at 6¾c.@7½c. MOLASSES, 33c. FLOUR quiet at $5 87½@$6. CORN, 78c. LARD, in barrels, 12c. WHISKY, 19c. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY, 18c. PROVISIONS—Nothing done, owing to the firmness of holders. Money market unchanged.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER FOR 1859.

EXHIBIT OF THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT AND TRUST AND SINKING FUNDS.

The following is an abstract of the annual report of the Comptroller, exhibiting the revenues and expenditures of the City Government, including the operations of the several Trust and Sinking Funds, for the year 1859, which was sent to the Common Council last evening.

The report commences with an exhibit of the "operations and state of the treasury," showing that the balance remaining in the treasury Dec. 31, 1859, was $4,271,466 65. The summary of receipts, from the different sources of revenue, showed the sum of the taxes collected and transferred to the City account was $6,563,487 16. The amount of revenue bonds of 1859 was $7,313,750; assessment bonds of 1862, issued in 1859, $2,500. The amount of collections upon assessments for opening and extending streets, avenues, &c., (except Central Park,) was $1,763,855 82. The amounts collected on assessments for opening Central Park, and on other special accounts: for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, Croton Water Works Extension and New Reservoir, was $2,804,390 58. [In the department of the sinking funds, the amount received from investments and from the ordinary sources of revenue pledged to the fund for the redemption of the City debt, was $2,563,076 32; from the ordinary sources of revenue pledged for the payment of interest on the City debt, $682,816 57, making the total receipts, $21,693,878 85.

The amount of expenditures for the year 1859, including the redemption of loans, was as follows:

ON CITY ACCOUNT.—For the support of the City Government, the payment of interest on a portion of the City Debt, and installments of the principal of the same, payable in 1859		$6,658,626 34
Revenue Bonds of 1858—Am't of warrants drawn to redeem same, less amount not presented for payment	$4,[illegible]	
Revenue Bonds of 1859—Am't of warrants drawn to redeem an equal amount of same, less warrants outstanding and unpaid	2,354,500 00—	6,702,200 00
Central PARK Assessment Fund Stock—Amount of warrants drawn to redeem said stock, due Feb. 1, 1859, less amount of warrants outstanding and unpaid		$1,599,300 00
The total expenditure on trust accounts was		2,170,257 46
The amount expended on special accounts, &c., was		1,068,231 93
Croton Water Works Extension and New Reservoir—Amount of payments on this account was	582,378 33	
Tompkins Market, Rebuilding—amount of warrants drawn on this account	110,970 90—	1,782,409 74
The amount of warrants drawn prior to Jan. 1, 1859, paid and returned by the Chamberlain during the year 1859, was		59,992 86
Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt—Amount of warrants drawn by the Commissioners for investments and payments	$2,076,104 17	
Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt—Amount of payments	546,989 05—	2,623,093 22
Total expenditures		$21,602,680 62

TAXES UNCOLLECTED, &C.

The following statement exhibits the amount of taxes uncollected Dec. 31, 1858, and the amount of the general tax levy for 1859:

The taxes uncollected Dec. 31, 1858, and General Tax Levy for 1859, was $13,735,063 31. The collections made during the year 1859, by the Receiver of Taxes, was $8,658,494 35. Balance due from the County Treasury Dec. 31, 1859, $502,356 66.

The discount allowed for the prompt payment of taxes, during the year, was $24,973 85, while the loss to the Treasury, arising from abatements, remissions and corrections of taxes was $123,435 86. The total collections of taxes in the Bureau of Arrears, during the year, including the sum realized from sales, amounted to $589,473 39, besides interest on taxes, amounting to $188,671 73.

The balance from redemptions, Dec. 31, 1859, was $6,668 76.

The Comptroller says that the investigations of the old books have disclosed the fact that there was due the Treasury on account the "Assessment Fund," for payments and advances prior to Dec. 31, 1858, over and above all collections upon assessment, $659,628 23; and that the amount expended in 1859 for payment of awards, surveys, legal expenses, fees of collectors, &c., $1,490,243, which, after counting the receipts, showed an apparent absolute deficiency in the fund of $351,210 08. The amount of assessments still remaining uncollected, Dec. 31, 1859, was $677,075 10.

In relation to the Central Park Improvement Fund stock, the Comptroller says the whole amount now issued is $2,083,200, being the whole amount authorized by law. The interest on it, at six per cent., amounts to $124,992 per annum. An application, sanctioned by the Corporation, has been made by the Commissioners to the Legislature to authorize the creation of an additional amount of stock (say $2,500,000) to enable them to complete the laying out and improvement of the Park according to their contemplated plan is, he says, looked upon unfavorably by many citizens who are favorable to the Park. It is claimed, he says, that, the land being secured, the work of improving and ornamenting it might well be continued through a series of years, instead of being pressed to completion at once at so great cost, while the interests of our citizens requires that other works of public importance and utility should be undertaken.

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the account of the Croton Water Works, Dec. 31, 1859, was $101,470 39. But the Comptroller says:

"In order to complete the payments for land damages, finish the new Reservoir, gate-houses, &c., construct a large main from the Grand Reservoir to Forty-second-street, as well as the contemplated improvements at High Bridge, and other works necessary to carry out the plan adopted for procuring and introducing all the water which the Aqueduct can bring to the City, and to accumulate and distribute it for use, it is estimated, by the Croton Aqueduct Department, that an additional expenditure of about $1,000,000 will be necessary; and an application to the Legislature, sanctioned by the Common Council, has been made for authority to borrow this amount.

The cost of the Croton Water Works, including the dam and other works at Croton River, aqueduct, reservoirs, mains, &c., to Dec 31, 1859, was $15,310,630 99.

CROTON WATER DEBT.—Of the moneys borrowed for the construction and extension of the Water Works, there remained unpaid, Dec. 31, 1859, as per statement on page —, the sum of $10,627 821.

And there was paid, Jan. 1, 1860, the sum of $2,546,121.

The expense of repairs and maintenance of the works in Westchester County, including the High Bridge and the Receiving-Reservoir in Eighty-eighth-street, is annually provided for from the appropriations under the head of "Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements;" and the cost of extending and repairs of the distributing-pipes, and the reservoir at Forty-second-street, is paid from the appropriation, under the head of "Water-pipes and Laying," both of which are raised by taxation. The steady, gradual increase of the income from water rents warrants the belief that the time is not far distant when these revenues will, without any increase in the present moderates rates charged, be sufficient to pay the interest on the entire cost of the works, and the ordinary expenses of maintenance and management. He concludes with a tribute to the ability and fidelity to the public interests of the gentlemen having had charge of the Croton Department, and particularly to the gentleman whose name is so prominently connected with the origin and early history of the Water-Works.

Of the $170,000 stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market, the amount expended during 1859 was $110,970 90; leaving a balance Dec. 31 of $2.133 09; which, he says, will be insufficient to complete the work.

According to the old books the amount of bonds and mortgages held by the Corporation, Jan. 1, 1859, exclusive of one for $120,000, in respect to which a suit is still pending, was $531.989 78. Of these there was collected during the year $169,188 25, leaving unpaid, Dec. 31, 1859, a balance of $362,801 53.

In relation to license fees, the Comptroller says he thinks the income might be considerably increased. He asks, "Why should the owner of a hackney coach be subject to the payment of a license fee, while the owner of a private coach is exempt; why should the vehicles used by private individuals for their own convenience be free from the license tax, and the public carts and drays made subject thereto? The increasing expense of paving and repairing the streets suggests the propriety of all owners of vehicles, using the same, contributing alike to their maintenance." The amount received from licenses of railroad cars during the year was $5,675, which is far below the amount which might easily be contributed by the railroad corporations. A license or tax might also, with propriety, be imposed upon the owners of dogs. The Corporation now pays annually several thousand dollars for *killing* dogs. A tax upon them would tend to decrease the number, and would at least pay or reduce the expense of killing them, if not afford a revenue to the treasury.

The income from market fees and rents, and market cellar rents, does not, he says, show an increase corresponding with the increase of population and business in the City, and it is believed that by a more careful adjustment and equalization of the rents of stands and stalls in the various markets, the revenue might be increased, and greater satisfaction afforded to the lessees and occupants. Under the present management, the cost of repairs and maintenance of the buildings, and administration of the markets, absorb a large proportion of the revenues received therefrom, leaving the net income far below the interest on a fair valuation of the property. It is thought that the market property should at least be made to pay all expenses of its maintenance and management, and the interest on its value as real estate. Various propositions have been made from time to time in regard to a change in the management of the markets. One plan is to sell the market property of the City. Another plan is to retain the property and lease the stands and stalls, severally, to the highest bidders, at auction, in the same manner as other property of the Corporation is now rented. Without enumerating other plans, the Comptroller would remark that the present condition of the markets, particularly that of Washington and Fulton, urgently calls for some action of the Common Council. The market buildings at these points are in a very dilapidated condition, requiring the outlay of large sums of money, annually, to keep them in tenantable repair, and present an appearance in no wise creditable to the City Government. If the present system of management is to be continued, he thinks no time should be lost in erecting new buildings.

The receipts from permissions to construct street vaults during the year amounted to $17,616 74.

The apparent net income from dock, slip and ferry rents, during the year, was $110,710 69, which is but a small per centage on the cost of the improvements. The recent act of the Legislature, however, will increase the receipts from docks and wharves. In the construction of public wharves and piers, the Comptroller recommends the adoption of some plan to render them more durable.

The following is the indebtedness of the Corporation, as represented by the various stocks and bonds outstanding, Dec. 31, 1859 ..... $23,875,939

Less stocks redeemable Jan. 1, 1860, viz:		
Water stock of 1858	$46,121	
Water stock of 1860	2,500,000—	2,546,121
Leaving a balance of		$21,329,818
The amount of the same, Dec. 31, '58, was		22,689,298
Decrease in 1859		$1,359,480

In relation to the proposed new City Hall, the Comptroller recommends that it should be commensurate to the wants of the City, and be made an architectural ornament to it. The report concludes with a reference to the confusion in which he found the Department when he entered upon the duties of his office, and the great labor which has been necessary to reduce it to working order.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REFUSAL TO AMEND THE RECORD—FERRY COMPANY PRIVILEGES—LADIES' HOOPS AND NEW-YORK PAVEMENTS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman BOOLE moved, as an amendment to the motion of approval of the minutes, that all of the record relating to what took place at the former meeting of the Board, after he had ceased to preside, should be stricken out.

Alderman GENET offered an amendment to the effect that Alderman BOOLE, as President *pro tem.*, had declared the Board adjourned, and vacated the Chair without any vote authorizing him to do so.

Alderman BOOLE declared that he had supposed the Board wished to adjourn when he so decided, and that his idea in moving the amendment was, that all the business done after he left the Chair was illegal.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 5 to 11, and the minutes were then approved.

A memorial was received from Mr. JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Superintendent of Buildings, requesting the Common Council to furnish him with suitable offices, so that he can enter upon his duties. It was referred.

Alderman CORNELL offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Brooklyn Ferry Company to agree with the owners of the Peck-slip Ferry for the purchase of the lease of said ferry, and to run the ferry to and from the foot of Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn.

After a long debate, a resolution was referred, to the effect that where no objections are made by the owners of property, the proprietors of the various apple and peanut stands in the streets and avennes of the City be and are hereby permitted to continue the use of their stands until further ordered by the Common Council.

A resolution was offered by Alderman SEAGRIST, to the effect that,—

Whereas, It has become customary and fashionable for the ladies of this City to wear hoops of extraordinary size; and,

Whereas, At the time of laying out the sidewalks of this City, the present size of ladies' hoops "were" not considered, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalks upon the principal streets to be widened to sufficient width to accommodate the present style of hoops now worn.

After a speech in favor of the adoption of the resolution, by Alderman GENET, Alderman SEAGRIST, on motion of Alderman STARR, was permitted to withdraw it.

The report of the Committee on Finance on the communication from the Comptroller, asking for additional appropriations for the current year, was received. The Committee recommended the adoption of the amended ordinance. The report was laid over.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in favor of an additional appropriation for the payment of the salaries of officials in the Bureau of Unsafe Buildings. It was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The annual report of the Comptroller, exhibiting the revenues and expenditures of the several Trust and Sinking Funds, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, was received.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, to the effect that each Alderman is *ex officio* a justice of the peace, and that every member is magisterially charged with the preservation of the public peace, and has power in certain cases to arrest, commit and bail offenders, except that they cannot let to bail or discharge a person committed by another magistrate. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

INTEREST PAID ON CITY FUNDS, AND AMOUNT IN THE HANDS OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN AND COUNTY TREASURER—RUNNING FERRIES WITHOUT LICENSES.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen at 5 P. M. yesterday—the session was held in the Common Pleas Court-room, owing to the Chamber of the Board undergoing repairs—Councilman VAN TINE offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to inform the Board of the rate of interest agreed upon between him and Mr. Platt to be paid on the City funds, deposited with the latter as City Chamberlain. The resolution, on motion, was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Street Commissioners to give information as to where the steam fire-engines obtained the hose, wood and coal, used in their experimenting operations in the Park and public streets.

Mr. VAN TINE submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to report to the Board the amount of the daily and weekly cash balances remaining in the hands of the City Chamberlain and County Treasurer upon all account of funds deposited to the credit of the City and County from the commencement of the year to the present time, as also a statement of the average amount of public moneys on deposit.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution of inquiry, whether one Wm. Linsky had received a lease from the City for running a Ferry to Brooklyn from near the foot of Catharine-street, stating that Linsky had obtained no lease, and that he intended to prosecute him and various other individuals showing a similar disregard of the City ordinances.

A resolution was received from the Aldermen in favor of authorizing the Brooklyn Ferry Company to purchase the unexpired lease of the Peck-slip Ferry, and run boats to Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved to amend by making the terminus the same as at present.

Mr. DECKER said that these ferries were swindles, The City was swindled out of $50,000 or $100,000 worth of valuable franchises, for which it did not receive a single dollar. The amendment was lost, and the resolution was concurred in by 17 Yeas to 6 Nays. Subsequently the members voting in the negative offered a protest against the decision of the Chair that 17 votes were sufficient to grant a Ferry lease.

Adjourned to Friday.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

THE MAYOR'S CRUSADE AGAINST THE CHAMBERLAIN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 28, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was surprised to see the following statement in to-day's paper, over the signature of "J B. AULD, Mayor's Clerk," viz.: "Mr. STOUT at first proposed a submission of the matter (of the Chamberlainship) to the Supreme Court, in a case to be made. After Mr. PLATT accepted this offer, Mr. STOUT receded from his proposal."

I have to assure you that the Mayor's Clerk is entirely mistaken in what he states as "a matter of fact." I have never either proposed to submit or refused to submit the question in dispute to the Courts. An irregular mode of bringing the matter before a Court was proposed, but not by me, which was assented to by my counsel with such modifications as would render the proceeding fair to all parties. These were rejected on the part of Mr. PLATT.

And in order to remove all doubt as to who may be responsible for any inconvenience in the transaction of the public business, I invite attention to the following correspondence.

Respectfully, A. V. STOUT.

MR. STOUT TO MAYOR WOOD.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, SHOE & LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor, &c.:

SIR: Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that I have this day written to Hon. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller, to which I respectfully invite your attention. Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) A. V. STOUT.

MR. STOUT TO THE COMPTROLLER.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, (Copy.) NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860.

Hon. Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I understand that his Honor the Mayor refuses to countersign warrants drawn on the Chamberlain, and also to countersign Bonds and Stocks for loans required to carry on the fiscal affairs of this City, upon the ground that such acts might be construed to be a recognition of my claim to be the legal incumbent of the office.

In order to prevent the great inconvenience to the public creditors that must result from a continuance of such refusal, and to avoid any embarrassment to the Finance Department; and to obviate the objection of the Mayor to countersigning warrants and stocks, I hereby propose to enter forthwith into a stipulation, that no such acts of the Mayor shall be deemed any recognition that I am Chamberlain of the City. This will leave the question open for judicial decision, and at the same time enable the public creditors to be paid as usual.

Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) A. V. STOUT.

MAYOR WOOD TO MR. STOUT.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, 24th May, 1860.

ANDREW V. STOUT, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR: The Mayor directs me to state, in reply to your communication to the Comptroller, of this date, a copy of which has been inclosed to him by you, that he has not "refused to countersign warrants drawn on the Chamberlain, or to countersign bonds and stocks for loans required to carry on the fiscal affairs of the City."

No such papers have been sent to him by the Comptroller since your removal, nor has he been asked by that officer or any other person, to countersign any such papers. I am, respectfully,

J. B. AULD, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 19th day of May to the 26th day of May, 1860. Men, 95; Women, 82; Boys, 130; Girls, 115—Total, 422. Adults, 117; Youths, 10; Children, 295; Males, 225; Females, 197; Colored Persons, 6.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	2	Debility, Infant.	6	Inflam. of kid'ys.	1
Albumiau's and Bright's dis. of kidneys	1	Diarrhœa	4	Inflam. of Liver	1
Angina	1	Diphtheritis	4	Inflam. Lungs	35
Apoplexy	2	Dropsy	7	Inflam. Stomach	5
Asthma	2	Dropsy in chest	2	Inflam. of Veins	1
Bleeding	3	Dropsy in Head	20	Kidneys, dis. of	1
Bleeding from bowels	1	Dysentery	4	Liver, disease of	2
Bleeding from lungs	1	Epilepsy	1	Marasmus, Ad't.	1
Brain, dis. of	2	Erysipelas	8	Marasmus, Inf't.	22
Bronchitis	4	Fatty Liver	1	Measles	1
Cancer	1	Fever, bilious	1	Mortification	1
Congest'n brain.	5	Fever, congest.	1	Palsy	2
Congest'n lungs.	3	Fever, puerp'al.	3	Pleurisy	3
Consumption	63	Fever, remit'nt.	1	Rheumatism	1
Convul's, Inf'nt.	26	Fever, scarlet	60	Small-pox	5
Convul's, perp'l	1	Fever, typhoid	3	Spine, dis. of	1
Croup	13	Fever, typhus	2	Teething	1
Debility, Adult.	5	Hear't, dis. of	19	Tumor	1
		Hooping Cough	4	Ulcer, of throat	1
		Inflam. bladder	1	Unknown	1
		Inflam. Bowels	8		
		Inflam. of Brain	6	Total	388

FROM CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Cyanosis	2	Intemperance	1
Burned or Scl'd.	2	Delirium trem's	1	Old Age	3
Casualties	6	Drowned	4	Premature B'th	3
Comp. of brain.	1	Exposure	1	Suff'n, accid'l	1
Conc'n of brain.	1	Fracture	1		
Total					34

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending May 29, 1858	442	Decrease	20
Week ending May 28, 1859	386	Increase	56
Week ending May 10, 1860:			
From absolute disease	374		
From external causes, &c.	28		402
Week ending May 26, 1860:			
From absolute disease	368		
From external causes, &c.	34		422
Increase this week			20

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

SANITARY REPORT—RESIGNATION—EULOGY OF HARBOR POLICE FOR GALLANT CONDUCT.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Police, yesterday, Sergeant Cass, of the First Precinct, resigned. The Sanitary Squad, of Brooklyn, made a report of some fifteen very objectionable places in Brooklyn. A resolution was adopted that honorable mention be made in the records of the Department of the gallant conduct of Harbor Police boat No. 2, in repressing the mutiny on board of the ship *Wm. F. Storer*. Adjourned to Tuesday.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE IN BROADWAY.

LUCIUS H. HALL, a young gentleman employed in the office of JOHN H. BODIE, Secretary of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, was found dead at No. 28 Broadway, under circumstances which induced the belief that he had taken poison. When he came to the office in the morning, Mr. BODIE noticed a strange excitement in his manner, which led to the supposition that he had been indulging too freely in the use of intoxicating liquor. He accordingly advised him to walk in the open air, by which Mr. BODIE supposed he would be relieved. Mr. HALL left the office, apparently with the intention of following the kind suggestion of his employer. In about one hour afterwards Mr. BODIE found deceased lying in the hallway, apparently dead. He immediately sent for a physician, but the unfortunate man breathed his last before medical aid arrived. Mr. HALL is about 30 years of age, slightly built, and of genteel appearance and address. He was a student or graduate of the Law School at Cambridge, and has respectable connections in Massachusetts or New-Hampshire. He has spent considerable time at the West, where he contracted fever and ague, from which he suffered much. A small paper was found in his bosom containing a few blades of grass, and bearing the inscription: "From her dear grave, for LUCIUS." This simple tribute of affection probably sent to him from a distant friend, has suggested sudden grief as the cause of the act of self-destruction. It is believed that deceased has an acquaintance in Flushing. Coroner O'KEEFE adjourned the inquest to this morning; meantime the body remains at the dead-house of the Bellevue Hospital.

THE HOMICIDE OF THE FERRY-MASTER AT WEEHAWKEN.

Coroner JACKMAN yesterday finished his investigation of the circumstances in connection with the death of Mr. JOHN M. COPPER, who was fatally stabbed on the 20th inst., in an encounter with rowdies, at the Weehawken ferry, as has been already reported. It was shown that GEORGE MCDONALD and CHAS. DOWDELL, two young men residing in the Twentieth Ward, came into the ferry-house, and demanded a bunch of flowers from a German, who, with his wife and two children, awaited the arrival of the boat. Failing to obtain the flowers, MCDONALD assaulted the German, but while they struggled together, one of the ferry hands came up, and took the young man into custody, not, however, without having received a stab in the back. Mr. COPPER thereupon came out of the ferry-house and ejected both MCDONALD and DOWDELL from the premises, in doing which it is said that DOWDELL gave the fatal wounds. The Jersey officers very soon afterwards arrested the young men, and they are now lodged in the Hudson County jail, the deceased having positively identified DOWDELL as the person who used the knife. A *post-mortem* examination by Drs. BEACH and GALLAGHER showed that death had resulted from pleuritis, and the Jury rendered a verdict charging DOWDELL and MCDONALD with having inflicted the wounds. NATHANIEL COX, who had been in custody as an accessory to the transaction, was exonerated from all connection with it, and discharged. The deceased leaves a wife and family residing in West Forty-second-street. He was a German by birth and 53 years of age.

TWO MEN FATALLY INJURED BY THE BREAKING OF A HOISTING APPARATUS.

Yesterday morning, three laborers, named DANIEL CLARK, THOS. GARRIGAN and THOS. NEVILLE, were engaged in raising some barrels of sulphur from the first to the fifth story of Messrs. S. B. ALTHUS & SON'S building, at the corner of Greene and Houston streets, when the hoisting-rope slipped from the drum of the elevator, and the platform, upon which the men were standing, commenced to descend at a fearful speed. NEVILLE clutched a chain, by means of which he was enabled to regain the fifth floor; but his companions were not so fortunate, and came down upon the platform to the first floor, with such a violent shock that GARRIGAN died soon afterwards in consequence, and CLARK is not expected to recover. Deceased was 50 years of age, and resided at No. 91 Greene-street. Both men were removed to the New-York Hospital as soon as the accident occurred, where an inquest will be held to-day by Coroner SCHIRMER.

THE LATE STORM—A LITTLE CHILD DROWNED.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on the body of AMELIA HORSFALL, 7 years of age, which was found in the water at the foot of North Moore-street. The child had left home with a little basket to obtain some chips on the pier at that place, which is undergoing repairs. While on the pier the storm arose, and it is supposed she was blown into the dock by the violence of the wind. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, and conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. The Coroner was notified.

THE RESULT OF FAST DRIVING.

Mr. James Schott, a Philadelphian, 47 years of age, died on Saturday last, at No. 35 East Twenty-fifth street, in consequence of injuries sustained on the 19th instant, by jum